

THE
North-China Herald

and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

可認物便郵種三第日四月一年八十三治明

REGISTERED AT THE L. P. O. FOR TRANSMISSION AS MAIL MATTER UNDER CLASS B.

Vol. CXVIII, No. 2528

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916

TARLS 12 PER ANNUM

ST. ERMINS HOTEL

AT THE HEART OF LONDON.



The Most Quiet yet Most Central Position of all the large London Hotels, in close proximity to all the principal places of interest, connected by Private Corridor with St. James' Park Station, making it

CONVENIENT FOR ALL PARTS OF LONDON.

EXCELLENT GRILL ROOM

MODERATE CHARGES.

INCLUSIVE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Bedrooms with Private Bath.

Orchestra 4.30 till 11.

Afternoon Concert Teas served in the Handsomely Appointed Lounge.

Entirely under English Management. No Enemy Aliens employed.

A RECOGNIZED RENDEZVOUS FOR COLONIAL VISITORS.

Illustrated Booklet and Tariff post free from the Hotel, or office of this Paper.

ST. ERMINS HOTEL,

Telephone
Victoria
7120

St. James' Park, London, S.W.

Telegrams:
"Erminites,"
London.

CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Births, Marriages and Deaths, etc.

Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, etc.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.....151, 188

LEADING ARTICLES—

Why Germany Wants Peace 149
The Municipal Elections 157
Cold Comfort for the Prussian Diet... 157
The Excess Profits Tax 158
The Trials of Holland 158
Chinese and the "China Hand" 160

MEETINGS—

Kung Yik Cotton Co. 174
Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate, Ltd. 175
"A" Co. (British) S.V.C. 175
British Chamber of Commerce Language School 177

SPORT—

Association Football—

The "Skottow" Cup Competition—
St. Francis Xavier's School v. Thomas Hanbury School ... 178
Shanghai Football Club v. Shanghai Public School 178

Hockey—

"B" Company, S. V. C. v. The Portuguese Hockey Club ... 178
The Harlequins v. The Sikhs 178
Amateur Billiards Championship ... 178
Shanghai Golf Club—
January Monthly Cup 179
Singles Tournament 179

Shanghai Ladies' Golf Club 179
The Light Horse Handicap 179
Shanghai Paper Hunt Club 179

CORRESPONDENCE—

The Municipal Police 180
The Teaching Profession 180
British Trade in China 180
British Trade and Chinese Translations 181
Request from a Belgian Soldier 182
The Study of Chinese 182
Memories of an Old China Hand 182
Shanghai and the Monarchy 182

MISCELLANEOUS—

Shanghai and the War 181
Notes and Comments 180, 183
Church Notes 183
British Women's Work Association... 183
Electricity in China 184
Our Manila Letter 185
Our London Letter 183
Asia and the War 186
The Memories of an Old China Hand... 188
Australia and the War 170
Armed Robberies in Shanghai 172
The Floods in Holland 172
Excess Profits Tax 173
Impressions of Montenegro 173
For Those Going Home 173
Commerce and Finance 185
Local and General News 201

LAW REPORTS—

H. M. Supreme Court—

The Tung Hsin Ziang Hong v. The Eastern Trading Co., Ltd. 209
Re John Johnstone, Ritz Cafe and Catering Co. 209
Re F. H. Hyde, Ritz Cafe and Catering Co. 209

H. M. Police Court—

Rex v. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd. 209

SUPPLEMENTS—

Municipal Gazette 1
Share Quotations, etc. 2

The North-China Herald.

Published every Saturday evening.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION

(INCLUDING DELIVERY):

Shanghai Tls. 12 per annum
Other parts of China 13
Foreign countries £2 2s.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected manuscript unless a stamped envelope be enclosed for the purpose. The contents of this paper are copyright.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The charge for announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is one tael, prepaid, which includes insertion both in the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS and the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

LONDON ADVERTISING AGENTS.

Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.;
Agence Mitchell, Snow Hill, Fleet St.;
F. Algar, 11 and 12 Clement's Lane;
Clarke, Son & Platt, 95 Gracechurch St.;
Henry Sell, 187 Fleet Street;
W. M. Wills Ltd., Lincoln House, High Holborn, W.C.;
Mather & Crowther, Ltd., 10 New Bridge Street, E.C.;
Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride Street.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD. to whom all remittances should be made payable.

The 1915 Edition of the China STOCK AND SHARE HANDBOOK

BY

H. E. MORRISS and C. R. MAGUIRE

The Investors' *Vade Mecum* (see Press Notices)

Price: **THREE DOLLARS**

Of all Booksellers, or of the Publishers,

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission as mail matter under Class B.

可郵物報郵三第日四月一年八十三清

VOL. OXVIII. No. 2528

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916

TAELS 12 PER ANNUM.

Enclosed with this issue:

"Municipal Gazette."

"Weekly Share Supplement."

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

WHY GERMANY WANTS PEACE.

Jan. 21.

THE most telling of all illustrations is a striking contrast. There are many such for those who care to look for them in the conditions now prevailing after nearly eighteen months of war, and a careful study of recent facts and statements emanating from Germany has convinced us that these contrasts typify real conditions, and that in consequence the ever-growing clamour for peace in that unhappy country is not something carefully devised, organized, and directed by the Government, as some people would have us believe, but a real growth of portentous significance which will soon, be, if it is not already, beyond the power of any Government to curb. Take for example the defiance hurled at Herr Heydebrand a day or two ago by Dr. Liebknecht and other Socialists in the Prussian Diet. The Conservative Member had repeated the Chancellor's question-begging dictum that it is the Allies who are responsible for the continuance of the war, and to this the angry Socialists shout in reply:—"The blood falls on you who are keeping the truth from the people." A fact of this kind even when standing alone is impressive, but, when taken in conjunction with what is happening elsewhere, it becomes sensational. What is the position in our British Diet, the House of Commons? There is practically one voice with regard to the Military Service Bill: there is a combined Committee of Unionists and Liberals numbering 160 members pledged not to a quest of peace but to a more vigorous prosecution

tion of the war: and outside there are our Socialists loudly condemning all and sundry who do not fall in with the selfsame idea. Such a contrast has rarely been seen in history, so convincing, amazing, and fundamental is it. Nor does it stand alone. We have chosen this one example from the political side, but in the military, the economic, and the social there are others quite as striking.

Indeed a careful study of present conditions under these and others heads will provide the inquirer not with an isolated reason or two why Germany wants peace, but with many: they come in batches, they grow into companies, they expand into battalions. A Russian officer has recently informed us that on the eastern front the German army is rapidly becoming one vast machine-gun battery. It is so elsewhere, and the reason is found in the Chancellor's recent historic admission that German reserves are giving out, and that in future the machine must attempt what there are not enough men to do. In contrast we see what is happening in Russia and England, where faith still remains in "the man behind the gun." Here then is the main military reason for seeking peace—Germany weakens as rapidly as the Allies grow strong. What appeals to the people at large, however, is economic rather than military pressure, and in this connexion present facts reinforce past arguments. If the British blockade has been found so oppressive under the somewhat slack conditions hitherto prevailing, how much more effective is it likely to be under the more stringent measures now contemplated with, it is said, the agreement of the United States? If there is shortness of supply now, with its consequent increase in the cost of living, its bankruptcy in industries, shipping, and finance, its probably permanent loss of markets, its ever-growing pauperism, its depletion of labour funds and Savings Bank

deposits, and its enforced heroic efforts to raise ever more burdensome war loans, what must we expect from a continuance of the war under far more difficult conditions?

What the ruling classes expect over and above such things as we have glanced at can be discovered only in obscure hints here and there. That they live in fear of their Social Democrat subjects is evident. They hint at concessions in the Diet, but such concessions are to come in the sweet by-and-by, a "more convenient season." They know that the "Spectator" recently reminded them of their own practice in France in 1871, how they then refused to treat except with a Government which represented the whole of France, and they feel, with something of a shiver that they themselves do not represent the whole of Germany just now. There is, therefore, talk in some circles, of danger to the dynasty. All this while the decimation of troops continues, and with it, owing to an increasing use of married men of middle age, the making of widows and orphans goes on in a constantly growing ratio. Furthermore, as though all this were not enough, there is a never-ceasing danger of additional foes. Two nations at least, nations of different degrees of power, but both strong, might under given conditions join the Allies, and then the overwhelming of the Central Powers would be utter and complete. Is there any need of comment on such facts as these? Can it be possible that intelligent men need to have conclusions drawn for them? We think not, and the final contrast to which we would call attention is that provided equally by Russia, France, Belgium, and ourselves. With all of us the talk is not of peace but of war, stronger, fiercer, and more vigorous war. By such means and by such means alone can we attain to that peace which the

French Under Secretary for War foreshadows, and which he adds to Mr. Asquith's three fundamentals:—"There will," he says, "be no peace until a system of right, founded upon the victorious union of the Allies, and supported by the free adherence of neutrals, has abolished for ever the violence of war." That, however, would not suit the German book. Hence the strong desire for peace at once.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Jan. 20.

GERMANY'S SUBMARINES.

The publication of bare figures in connexion with the destruction of Admiral von Tirpitz's submarine venture, together with an old incident or two of this most novel phase of the war, have been the only light which the British Government has thought fit to vouchsafe on the subject. It is in an article written by Mr. Mountsier in the "New York World," from data obtained during a trip from Constantinople to New York via Berlin, the Hague and London, that new disclosures regarding the success of the Admiralty's anti-submarine tactics have been made. Mr. Mountsier makes the interesting claim that fifty-eight enemy submarines have been captured or sunk and twenty more listed as "Probably destroyed." With some of the captured boats, British naval men have passed through the Skager Rack and the Sound to the Baltic to play havoc with our enemy's mercantile shipping, have sunk at least one German warship, have had a hand in accounting for several others and have driven the rest into the fastnesses of the Kiel Canal and Harbour. There is a wealth of irony in the fact that Germany has been foiled in a match of her own choosing, and it seems to promise an abundance of wonderful stories of pluck and endurance on the part of British seamen to be told when the need for the present unfathomable mystery has disappeared. In any event, even accepting the last batch of figures issued by the Admiralty, accounting for forty-eight enemy submarines, it would seem that the Lord High Admiral having called the tune is now paying a piper who has filched from him his own instrument.

"THERE WAS A COW. . ."

Life in a civilian internment camp in Germany has, for those who possess a sense of humour, certain little compensations, even if it only consists in pulling the Boche's leg. For six months at Ruhleben the prisoners existed without newspapers, at the end of which period certain German dailies and weeklies were permitted. It was extraordinary, however, relates one of their

number, how, even in the darkest days, news leaked through and it puzzled the authorities not a little when bulletins relating to great German victories were met with grins and the trilling of a favourite duet of which the essential lines were "There was a cow that climbed a tree! Oh, you blooming liar." But it was not only of news leaking in that the authorities were afraid. Considerable anxiety was rife among the friends in England of the Ruhleben prisoners, the postal service being suddenly interrupted for a prolonged period. The explanation given to the American Ambassador, who was, of course, overwhelmed with enquiries, was that the suspension had been by way of punishment for some transgression of camp law. As a matter of fact, trains conveying troops to Hindenburg passed quite near to the camp and the authorities were very well aware that the prisoners were perfectly cognisant of the fact that a great *coup* was in course of preparation. As far as acquiring news of the actual state of affairs in Germany is concerned, given an observant man with deductive power and a certain amount of concentration and he will be able to learn more from matters that come under his nose than from any one of those German "rags" which induce the prisoners to sing the ribald lines referred to.

JAPAN'S INTERNED GUNBOATS.

Relative to a paragraph that has already appeared in these columns concerning the three interned Japanese gunboats Fushima, Sumida, and Toba, which, it was reported are to be got ready to be re-commissioned, it may be stated on information received from an authoritative source that these three river war-craft are expected to go into dock within a few days. The three are now lying on the Pootung side at the Japanese Naval Jetty.

The Sumida was being overhauled at the docks of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works in 1914 at the time Japan entered the war, and as it was necessary to intern such Japanese warships as could not enter the high seas, the Sumida and the other two river gunboats were dismantled and detained here. Work on the repairs of the Sumida was discontinued at that time, but it is now understood that not only is the work on this vessel to be resumed at once but that the Toba and Fushima are also to be overhauled.

The authority from whom this information is obtained states that the Japanese Government secured the necessary permission from the Peking Government toward the close of last year, and it is understood that the work is to be under the direction of the Mitsui Bussan

Kaisha and that the New Engineering Co. are to do the work which will take a month or so to complete.

It is not believed that the Japanese Government have any intention of immediately putting these little warships into commission, but that they are simply to be put into "ship-shape" condition in order that they may be prepared for any eventual-ity.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SHROFF.

Last Friday morning at the Mixed Court before Mr. Gerstin, British Assessor and Magistrate Kuan, Nee Tzung-sung was charged with embezzling \$457.20 in cash and \$630.00 in cheques, the property of Messrs. Geddes & Co., on June 26 of last year.

Mr. Davies appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Anderson defended.

The Assessor asked why there had been such a delay in bringing the prosecution; the offence was alleged to have been committed in June of last year.

The comradore to Messrs. Geddes & Co., said that he had been trying to prevail with the accused's guarantor to settle the matter by paying the amount, but as he did not do so the present action was brought against the accused to recover the money.

Mr. Davies said that on June 21 the accused collected certain sums of money for Messrs. Geddes & Co., and he afterwards stated that he had been robbed by two men in the Bubbling Well District. A man was subsequently arrested and charged, but the case was dismissed at the Mixed Court. Then the comradore of the firm went through the books of the accused and found he was also short in his money by \$1,335.00 and this was returned by the guarantor of the accused. Among the money that the accused alleged was stolen from him was an account of \$152 paid by the Kalee Hotel a month before the robbery occurred.

Mr. Anderson said that some time ago the accused's guarantor received a letter from Messrs. Geddes & Co. asking him to repay the money that was alleged to have been stolen from the accused. Counsel wrote a letter in reply stating that they refused to pay this as the money had been stolen. He did not hear anything further about the matter until the accused came to him and told him that there was a warrant out for his arrest. He surrendered himself to the Court on January 8. The accused did not deny that he received the accounts, but stated that he was robbed of it and refused to pay the money demanded.

The matter was adjourned for a week.

PROGRESS OF THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

THE LANDING OF THE FRENCH AT CORFU.

RUSSIAN FORCES ON THE OFFENSIVE.

SATURDAY.

WRECK OF ENEMY TRENCHES IN THE WEST.

Through Reuter's Agency.

Paris, Jan. 12.

The official *communiqué* issued this evening states:—

Two sea-planes dropped eight bombs on Dunkirk to-day doing insignificant damage.

Our artillery wrecked the German trenches and works north of the Aisne and in Champagne.

The Germans blew up a mine at Hill 285 in the Argonne, producing a vast crater where fighting proceeded all day. The French strongly occupied the southern edge of the crater.

The Germans attempted an attack with poison gas between the Argonne and the Meuse. The French curtains of fire prevented him from emerging from his trenches.

Our artillery fire played havoc with the German positions on the heights of the Meuse.

London, Jan. 12.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Last night we raided some hostile trenches east of Armentières. A score of the enemy were disposed of and a machine-gun emplacement blown-up. The party then returned, bringing two prisoners with them.

Artillery was active on both sides about Vermelles, Wieltje and Pilken.

A telegram from Amsterdam attributes the explosion at Lille to a British air-raid.

Paris, Jan. 13.

The official *communiqué* issued this afternoon states:

The Germans sustained two minor defeats in the regions of the Somme and in Champagne.

It appears that the German poison-gas at Forges blew back to the enemy trenches owing to a change in the direction of the wind. The French batteries the same time bombarded the Germans very violently.

London, Jan. 13.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports to-day:

The enemy exploded a mine near Givenchy and followed it up with a bombing attack which was repulsed.

To-day there was some hostile shelling at Givenchy but, generally, the situation was quieter.

Four of our aeroplanes sent out yesterday have not returned.

THE MEANING OF THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

Petrograd, Jan. 13.

There are reliable indications that the Russian operation on the southwestern front had a similar object to that of the Russian advance into East Prussia in September 1914, which was undertaken with the purpose to withdraw German attention from the French Front.

The fact that the Russian offensive in Galicia and Bukovina has ceased for the moment is undoubtedly due to the attainment of the object of the operations, which must be sought outside the actual scene of the fighting.

Besides upsetting the plans of the German General Staff by causing the withdrawal of considerable Austro-German forces from the French and Balkan theatres, the Russian diversion has undoubtedly influenced Rumania and also the Balkan theatre, which is again likely to become the centre of important operations in view of the probable transfer of the British and French forces from the Dardanelles to this front.

Russian military critics consider the withdrawal from Gallipoli of the forces of the Allies as being due to the fact that events in the Balkans have created a more effective and quicker way to attain their ultimate object to reach Constantinople. These critics express highest praise for the splendid manner in which the embarkation of the forces at Gallipoli was carried out and an assurance that this alteration in plans will improve the military situation for the Allies.

Petrograd, Jan. 13.

An official *communiqué* issued to-day states:

Our torpedo-boats in the Black Sea destroyed an enemy submarine off the coast of Anatolia and also two colliers.

The enemy twice attempted, without success, to assume the offensive north-east at Czernowitz. We drove the enemy out of part of his trenches which we occupied.

Paris, Jan. 13.

A telegram from Petrograd states that is order to cope with the Russian the Austrians are recalling four divisions from the Balkans and two divisions from the Italian front. The Germans are bringing up eight divisions from the Balkans and even the French front is said to have been tapped. Large enemy reinforcements have appeared on

the extreme right of the southern Russian front. The Austrians are feverishly evacuating Czernowitz. Public services and hospitals have been removed to Hungary.

THE BESSARABIAN FRONT.

London, Jan. 12.

Apart from an affair in the vicinity of the Poneviege Railway, where Russian scouts cut two rows of wire entanglements and then dislodged the Germans from some trenches with hand grenades, the Russian *communiqué* to-day reports only small encounters between reconnoitring parties at various points of the Western Front.

On the other hand, the Austrian *communiqué* reports very fierce fighting on the Bessarabian Frontier: the Russians, after an intense artillery preparation, making six attacks between three o'clock in the afternoon and ten at night.

[FROM RUSSIAN LEGATION, PEKING.]

Petrograd, Jan. 10.

Yesterday, in general, calm prevailed along the whole front.

In Galicia and eastward of Chernowitz the enemy, having suffered immense losses from the short, hard blow we had delivered and having become disorganized owing to his fruitless and desperate counter-attacks against the positions we had captured from him, did not display any activity during the whole of yesterday. His feeble attempts by artillery fire and the use of hand grenades, to hinder the work of our troops in consolidating the positions captured from him were everywhere unsuccessful.

THE CAUCASIAN FRONT.

In the coast region a party of our scouts, during the night of January 8, although confronted by a heavy enemy artillery fire, crept up to a bridge, joining the right bank of the river Arhava with one of the islands, occupied by the Turks. The scouts destroyed the bridge and returned safely.

A FRENCH FORCE LANDED ON CORFU.

Athens, Jan. 12.

A French force has landed on the Greek island of Corfu for the provisional occupation of the island. Fourteen ships are cruising around Corfu.

It is understood that the landing of the French at Corfu is preparatory to a possible landing of a

portion of the Servian Army for rest and refit.

The French flag has been hoisted over the German Emperor's palace at Achilleon and also at the quay.

It is expected that the Greek Government will protest more energetically than before.

Salonika, Jan. 13.

The French have blown up the railway bridge at Demirhissar over the River Struma as a precautionary measure.

Later.

The Allied Ministers have presented a Note to the Greek Government stating that the Allies have considered it their duty and strict humanity to transport as soon as possible the Servian Army from Albania in order to save them from famine and destruction. Corfu alone presented the necessary facilities for transport and re-equipping and the Entente thought that the Greeks would not oppose the transfer of their Servian allies, who will only make a brief stay in the island.

There is no question of an occupation and the guarantees given on that subject by the Entente applied to Corfu equally with the other portions of Greece temporarily being used by the Allies.

London, Jan. 13.

Telegrams from Athens sent from Messina to avoid the censorship indicate that public opinion is turbulent and daily tending towards, M. Venezelos and the Allies.

Disorders are reported to be breaking out at Volo, where stores were looted by the hungry crowds. It is complained that the whole of Greece lacks coal and flour while the lights and tram-service in Athens have been greatly reduced. The populace regards these and other hardships as proof of the necessity for a more complete entente between Greece and the Allies.

The Sofia correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" states that the French and British forces in the Balkans total 250,000.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, Jan. 12.

Reuter's Agency learns that the British community at Bagdad was deported from that city to Mosul about the end of November by the Turkish authorities. The American Ambassador at Constantinople has been asked to obtain information of the party which consists of nine women and children and two men.

FIGHTING ON THE ISONZO.

Rome, Jan. 12.

The official *communiqué* issued to-day states:—

An artillery duel continued from Val Canonica to the sea.

There was great aerial activity on both sides. Italian aviators bombed Gandolo, north of Trent, and also the stations at Trent and Rovereto and the barracks at Volono.

An official *communiqué* issued yesterday reports:—

The enemy fired incendiary shells at our positions northeast of Rovereto, causing a big fire.

The Italians, advancing with great daring in Lagazuoi Valley, wrecked the Austrian trenches by means of grenades.

There was an obstinate artillery bombardment along the upper and middle Isonzo which the Italians countered effectively.

The Austrians resumed long-range fire on the lower Isonzo front and struck a military hospital, four patients being killed and eight wounded.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

Paris, Jan. 13.

The complete returns of the French Loan show a total of over £600,000,000.

LIBERALS AND THE WAR.

London, Jan. 13.

Prominent Liberal members of the House of Commons have formed an organization whose object is the prosecution of the war by the most vigorous means possible.

BY-ELECTION AT MILE END.

London, Jan. 13.

The candidates in the by-election at Mile End are the Unionist Mr. Warwick Brookes and the Independent Mr. P. Billing, formerly of the Naval Air Service.

Lieut.-Colonel Francis Charrington has withdrawn.

CONTRACTS WITH HONGKONG MERCHANTS.

London, Jan. 12.

In view of the refusal of merchants in the United Kingdom to complete contracts with Hongkong merchants on the ground that the latter are not on the list of those firms to whom exports to China can be consigned under the Proclamation issued on November 30, the Board of Trade has found it necessary to issue a notice drawing attention to the fact that the Proclamation does not apply to Hongkong.

NEW MILITARY HONOURS.

London, Jan. 13.

The Gazette issued to-day contains fifty-five pages of military honours which include all ranks and arms of the service and also a number of nurses.

Many Australasians and Canadians are honoured with Companionships of the Bath and St. Michael and St. George, Distinguished Service Orders, Military Crosses and Distinguished Service medals.

The following are created K.C.B.: Lieut.-General Alderson, Lieut.-General Woolcombe, Major-General Barter, Major-General A. Wilson, Major-General Haking, and Major-General Gough.

The following is created K.C.M.G.: General Sir Herbert Plumer.

The following are promoted to be Lieut.-Generals: Major-General Keir, Major-General Rawlinson and Major-General Allenby.

SECOND READING OF COMPULSORY SERVICE BILL.

London, Jan. 13.

In the debate on the Second Reading of the Compulsory Military Service Bill Mr. Ellis Griffith (L. Anglesey) emphasized that he could not understand the attitude of the Irish Party and the Labour Party. Both themselves used measures of compulsion, namely the boycott and strikes, to compel men to join their unions but when men were compelled to join the Army they called it treason (Loud cheers).

Mr. Griffith said that he had been told that he was acting against the traditions of his Party. He cared nothing for the traditions of his Party but he cared for the interest of his country (Loud cheers), Lord Kitchener had said that the men were necessary for victory. Did the opponents of the Bill not want victory? (Cheers).

Mr. John Dillon, Nationalist M. P. for East Mayo, declared that Ireland desired to maintain adequate numbers for the Army. He was convinced that Ireland would have no cause to be ashamed of the part she played in the war.

Sir John Simon emphasized the desire of opponents of the Bill to see the nation as strong and as united as possible. They opposed the Bill because they did not believe it would conduce to this, but if it passed he hoped its opponents would unite in seeing that it was effective.

Mr. Asquith fully agreed with the academic arguments brought forward by Sir John Simon on the evils of compulsion and the superiority of voluntary service, but Sir John Simon had lost sight of the actual state of affairs. "We are at war, a war in which not only our existence but all the ideals mentioned by Sir John Simon are at stake." He appealed to the House even now to pass the Bill without dissent, which would be the most effective blow possible at this moment for the victory of our cause (Loud cheers). Mr. Asquith said that it was not intended that membership of Anti-

Conscription and kindred fellowships should constitute a claim for exemption from military service.

Mr. R. L. Outhwaite asked, in the event of compulsory service, would a moratorium be introduced for conscripts' rents and other debits?

Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, said that he did not think a moratorium could be limited to such cases.

Mr. W. M. R. Pringle (L. Lanark) announced that in view of Mr. Asquith's grave appeal he and his friends withdrew their opposition.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson (Lab. Barnard Castle), winding up the debate, said said that the Premier had given assurances in the name of the entire Cabinet making it possible for him to remain in the Government, which was regarded at home and abroad as a symbol of the unity of the nation. He had the authority of Lord Kitchener for stating that we required immediately not only the unmarried and married men who had attested but also the whole available fraction, whether large or small, of the 651,000 men with whom the Bill dealt.

Mr. Henderson, continuing, said that the Bill would encourage our Allies, showing that we are willing to break away from a great tradition and throw everything into the scale to secure victory.

He repudiated the story of a plot in the Cabinet to secure compulsory service and mentioned that it was he who suggested the reopening of the Derby Groups, the members in the Cabinet favouring compulsory service readily assenting to his suggestion.

He saw in the Bill none of the insidious menaces to industrial freedom of which so much had been heard. The labouring classes never hesitated to apply compulsion wherever the state of a particular class or trade required it. Then why object to compulsion to save the nation? (Cheers).

He concluded: "We must have the men and we must have them now to be ready for the field in 1916."

Mr. P. Snowden (Lab. Blackburn) insisted on a division.

The division was marked by scenes of uproarious enthusiasm.

The Second Reading was passed by 431 votes to 39.

London, Jan. 13.

When the result of the division on the Second Reading of the Compulsory Military Service Bill was known there was a scene of uproarious enthusiasm and wild cheering.

The minority included the Rt. Hon. John Burns and twenty-seven Radicals, ten Labourites, one Independent and one Nationalist.

The Irish-Unionist members of the House of Commons have decided to bring in an amendment when the

Compulsory Military Service Bill is in the Committee Stage to make the Bill apply to Ireland.

The representatives of the Miners' Federation have met in London to consider their attitude towards the Compulsory Military Service Bill. The proceedings are private.

Later.

It is officially announced that the delegates of the Miners' Federation, by an overwhelming majority, are against the Compulsory Military Service Bill.

It has been decided to call a further meeting of the Miners' Federation to consider future action in the event of the Bill passing the House of Commons.

The delegates representing the South Wales Miners Union have voted by 211 to 35 against the Compulsory Military Service Bill.

A plebiscite of the Miners Association shows a large majority in favour of the Compulsory Military Service Bill.

LABOUR CONFERENCE AND MR. ASQUITH.

London, Jan. 12.

The Labour Conference and Mr. Asquith spent ninety minutes in discussion, chiefly of the possible use of the Compulsory Military Service Bill against members of the trade unions.

Mr. Asquith gave the fullest assurances that such a use of the Bill would be entirely against the intentions of the Government and offered to consider favourably any safeguards they liked to propose.

A statement made with reference to the resignations of the Labour Ministers says that, after a discussion with Mr. Asquith, the Labour members of the House of Commons and the National Labour Executive considered the statement made by the Premier. As a conference of the Party will be held at Bristol at the end of the month—when the whole subject will be discussed—it was decided to withdraw the resignations of the Labour Ministers meanwhile.

In the House of Commons to-day the Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, said that it was estimated that military wastage during the current year would be fifteen per cent. per month.

MONDAY.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Through Reuter's Agency.

Paris, Jan. 14.

An official *communiqué* issued this afternoon reports nothing important except the dispersal by French artillery of some German troops at Mesnil Hill.

An official *communiqué* issued this evening states:—

A revictualling convey was dispersed east of Vailly.

We carried out some successful mining south-east of Berry-au-Bac.

Our heavy artillery destroyed a blockhouse in the region of Forges. Reuter.

London, Jan. 14.

A *communiqué* issued by the British Headquarters in France states that the enemy's trenches at Givenchy were heavily bombarded, the parapets being considerably damaged. Artillery was active on both sides about Kemmel and Hill 60.

Paris, Jan. 13.

The official *communiqué* issued this evening states:—

There was a violent bombardment in the neighbourhood of Lille. German trenches and shelters were destroyed and a German regiment entering Roye was caught by our fire.

A German battery of 4 inch guns was silenced on the Plateau of Vaulere.

There were minor operations in the Champagne and in the Argonne.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

TSAR'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS.

Petrograd, Jan. 14.

The Tsar of Russia, in a stirring New Year address to the forces, pays a tribute to their glorious self-sacrifice in harassing the enemy and checking his invasion. "Remember that our beloved Russia cannot be assured of independence or develop her resources without gaining a decisive victory. Consequently there can be no peace without victory which must be achieved whatever the pains."

RECENT EVENTS IN MONTENEGRO.

Bologna, Jan. 15.

The first official reference to recent events in Montenegro was made in a speech by the Italian Cabinet Minister Signor Barzilar.

He said that to save Mount Lovchen would have meant saving Montenegro which would have been a huge task requiring two to three hundred thousand troops and an effort six times greater than was necessary to convey the same forces on Home territory.

He mentioned that the overrating of the importance of Mount Lovchen was due to foreign influences. Cattaro is a first-class natural harbour capable of accommodating the whole Austrian Fleet despite a possible menace from the top of Mount Lovchen.

Although the barracks in Cattaro were visible from Mount Lovchen, guns of an adequate calibre could not be brought up the mountain owing to the lack of roads.

Signor Barzilar concluded "The inevitable success of the Allies will nullify the recent bold strokes of our enemies which have been accom-

plished in view of their need to hasten peace. Our enemies can no longer count on inadequate co-ordination between the Allies in material and moral efforts.

Mt. Lovchen, 1769 ft., stands between Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, and the sea. The land locked harbour of Cattaro lies to the northwest.—Ed

London, Jan. 14.

A Vienna *communiqué* states that Cetinje has been captured.

Rome, Jan. 15.

Detailed accounts of the fighting off Durazzo on December 29 confirm the loss, already reported from several sources, of another enemy ship besides the Lika and Triglav.

Paris, Jan. 14.

An official *communiqué* issued this evening states that the French submarine Foucault sank an Austrian cruiser of the Novara (3,500 tons) type in the neighbourhood of Cattaro.

An official *communiqué* states:—In the Balkans the French blew up the railway bridges at Demihisar and Killinder as a master of military necessity.

COMING ATTACK ON SALONIKA.

Bukharest, Jan. 14.

It is reported that Turkish and Bulgarian troops are being sent to the Italian, Montenegrin and French fronts to replace Austrian and German troops which are being concentrated for an attack on Salonika and in Bukovina.

ARREST OF AUSTRIAN CONSUL.

London, Jan. 15.

The Athens correspondent of "The Times" states that the Austrian Consul at Corfu has been arrested.

Paris, Jan. 13.

The Turkish official in charge of the archives of the Turkish Embassy in Paris has been arrested as a retaliation for the arrest of the French Vice-Consul at Constantinople.

Jan. 15.

Russian prisoners who were employed on road-making in Serbia and who have escaped relate horrible accounts of their sufferings at the hands of the Germans, whose treatment of Serbian women and children is too revolting to describe.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, Jan. 18.

In the House of Commons in reply to Sir J. D. Rees, who suggested that the connexion between India and Mesopotamia was distant and that the connexion between Egypt and Mesopotamia should become closer, Mr. H. J.

Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, said that he did not think it likely that the arrangement whereby the Mesopotamia Expedition was controlled by the Raj would be altered.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Rome, Jan. 14.

The *communiqué* issued to-day reports only lively artillery exchanges at various points.

The Italian artillery caught troops and revictualising columns on the march in the Roder Valley and the vicinity of Seebach and dispersed them.

ENEMY FIRMS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Jan. 14.

A Bill dealing with enemy companies and firms trading in Great Britain will be introduced into the House of Commons next week.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK BY A MINE.

Amsterdam, Jan. 14.

The Rotterdam steamer *Maashaven* (2,699 tons) has been sunk by a mine. Twenty-two of the crew have been saved. The Captain is dead.

THE COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

London, Jan. 13.

At the conference of Miners' Delegates 653,190 votes were cast against supporting the Compulsory Military Service Bill as compared with 381,000 for it; 25,240 votes remained neutral.

ARMAMENT OF MERCHANT VESSELS.

Washington, Jan. 13.

The United States Government has consented to the departure of the Italian steamer *Guiseppe Verdi* mounting two guns on receiving assurances that they will only be used for self-defence.

THE ELECTION CRY AT MILE END.

London, Jan. 14.

The election cry at Mile End is "Light up" on behalf of Mr. Pemberton Billing who advocates an adequate aeroplane guard for London. The two latest accidents in the darkened streets were to a judge and to a member of the House of Commons.

SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH WAR LOAN.

Paris, Jan. 13.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Briand stated that £40,000,000 had

been subscribed abroad to the French War Loan of which £24,000,000 was subscribed in England.

The total subscriptions to the French War Loan amount to £805,000,000.

JAPAN'S INTERNED GUNBOATS.

A report is current in Shanghai to the effect that orders have been given by the Japanese Government for the river gun-boats, which were interned at the commencement of the war, to be got ready to be re-commissioned. The gun-boats, three in number, the *Fushimi*, *Sumida* and *Toba*, are at the present time lying down the river.

THE MASSACRES IN ARMENIA.

London, Jan. 14.

Viscount Bryce has received a telegram indicating the final destination of the main part of the Armenian nation numbering 1,500 at Sassun. The Armenians, famine-stricken, surrendered to the authorities, whereon the Governor of Mush ordered the men to be massacred and the women and children to be drowned in the Euphrates.

OPENING OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.

The Duke of Connaught, opening the Canadian Parliament to-day, announced that a resolution would be submitted requesting the British Parliament to enact legislation to extend the life of the Canadian Parliament for a year. He referred to the unfaltering devotion of (India and the Dominions in cooperating with Great Britain to achieve a common defence of their liberties.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Jan. 14.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, has revealed to Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, a plot to embroil Great Britain and the United States. Numerous letters from a fictitious address in Toronto, signed by an alleged colonel in the British Army, have been posted to the United States urging Americans to enlist in the British Army.

VISCOUNT FRENCH IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 13.

Field-Marshal Viscount French was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Fishmongers'

Company to-day. In a speech he said that nobody who had not seen could understand how thoroughly war had become revolutionized.

Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, in a tribute to Viscount French, told the incident of how at a critical moment in a certain battle a shell stunned a trusted general. Field-Marshal French, who happened to be on the spot, took personal charge of the subordinate's army and made dispositions by means of which the Germans were thrown back.

THE STRAITS' AEROPLANE FUND.

London, Jan. 14.

The Rt. Hon. A. Bower Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has issued an official *communiqué* with reference to the Aeroplane Fund raised by the Straits Settlements and Malay States. The money for the first ten aeroplanes has already been handed to the War Office. They will be named *Malaya 1 to 10*.

The *communiqué*, after mentioning that Mr. Baker of Kinta, the organizer of the fund, has himself given one aeroplane, emphasizes that the subscriptions have come from all nationalities in the Malay Peninsula, several aeroplanes having been given by Chinese.

AUSTRALIA AND TRADE WITH GERMANY.

London, Jan. 13.

Replying to resolutions passed by the Associated Chamber of Manufacturers with the object of preventing Germany regaining her Australian trade after the war, the Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of the Commonwealth, said that it would be an incredible folly if victory left Germany in possession of economic opportunities. The war must be carried out in the industrial field with as great determination as on the battlefield. He did not favour trade with Germany at any time.

MORE MEN FOR THE FRONT.

Melbourne, Jan. 14.

A campaign to raise an additional 50,000 men opened at the Town Hall to-day.

The Premier, the Hon. W. M. Hughes, said that it was not for Australia to criticize the British leaders, but she would do her best, unmindful of anything else.

A motion pledging support was carried with enthusiasm.

THE SINKING OF THE CLAN MACFARLANE.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW.

Malta, Jan. 14.

The experiences of the crew of the *Clan Macfarlane*, which was

torpedoed in the Mediterranean when on its way to Bombay, were terrible.

The vessel left Malta on December 28 and was torpedoed, without warning, on the 30th. A heavy sea was running at the time.

The crew, numbering seventy-four, all took to their boats.

The submarine, which up to then had not been seen, rose to the surface and asked Captain Swanston the nationality and name of the steamer, her tonnage, cargo and destination.

The submarine hastened the sinking of the *Clan Macfarlane* with gun-fire and then disappeared.

All six boats were tied together and remained so for the next three days, battling with a mountainous sea. Each man received a ration of half a biscuit and half a dipper of water twice daily.

On the 2nd, owing to the very heavy sea, two of the boats parted and were not seen again.

The men, at first, were cheerful, but exposure and hardship told on the lascars.

On the 4th, the Captain's boat, in which already two men had died, broke loose and drifted away from the remaining boats.

Half-filled with water, its occupants half-dead with exposure and starvation, the boat drifted helplessly for three more long days and nights. The sea never abated. One after another eleven more of the lascars died. The survivors, numbering only twenty-four, in a state of utter collapse, were picked up on the 7th, after eight days of misery and agony.

ILLNESS OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

SPEECH BY VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

London, Jan. 13.

The Italian wireless service states that the Queen of Greece has been summoned to Berlin owing to the German Emperor's illness.

Other reports state that the whole German Imperial family has been summoned to Berlin.

Berlin, Jan. 13.

The feature of the opening of the Prussian Diet to-day was the absence of the German Emperor.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, delivered the opening Speech, saying: "The German Emperor has charged me to open the Diet in his name."

The Speech declared: "It is our enemies who are responsible for the fact that the peoples of Europe are still tearing themselves to pieces."

It proceeded: "Providence is subjecting the German people to an iron test. Great things have been done, but great things are still required."

Then came a bombastic review of Germany's achievements as a prelude to the announcement of an additional income-tax and other increases in taxation, which were accompanied by a vague reference to the possibility of some concession as regards popular representation in the Legislature. A significant passage says: "The entire manhood capable of bearing arms is protecting the State."

In conclusion the Speech appealed for sustained sacrifice and resolution, saying: "What our enemies represent as compulsion is liberty based on order."

HUGE INCREASES OF TAXES.

Amsterdam, Jan. 13.

In the Prussian Diet to-day Dr. Lenz, the Minister of Finance, asking for an authorization to issue Exchequer Bonds to the value of £150,000,000, declared that it was false to say that Germany was unable to bear the burden of the war any longer. He admitted the scarcity of foodstuffs and the higher prices of milk, butter and fat, but the highest point had already been reached.

He announced huge increases in individual and company income-taxes.

Jan. 14.

The Socialist Herr Simons, speaking in the Reichstag, attributed the shortage of foodstuffs to wrong measures having been taken by the Government. He said that the diminution of the bread ration was a serious disappointment to the working classes and the increase in potato prices was a catastrophe.

The "*Berliner Tageblatt*" is disappointed at the vagueness of the passage in the speech from the Throne which refers to electoral reform. It describes the whole speech as unsatisfying.

Berlin, Jan. 13.

The Socialist Party has expelled Dr. Liebknecht owing to "his continual gross offences against his duties as a member."

TUESDAY.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Through Reuter's Agency.

Paris, Jan. 15.

The official *communiqué* issued this evening states:—

There is nothing to report in the west except fairly lively artillery actions in Champagne, the Argonne and Woëvre.

Jan. 16.

An official *communiqué* issued this evening states:—

The British and French artillery co-operating in Belgium severely damaged the German trenches in the district of Hetsas. Their fire caused two heavy explosions in the German trenches in the district of Hetsas.

The French batteries successfully bombarded the road from Lille to south of Thelus, exploding an ammunition depot northeast of Neuville.

There was fighting with grenades in the Argonne.

London, Jan. 18.

General Sir Douglas Haig's *communiqué* to-day reports:—

The situation generally was quiet. There was some hostile shelling about Givenchy and Ypres.

Our artillery fire against a strong point held by the Germans north of Ypres was satisfactory.

RUSSIA'S GROWING MASTERY.

Petrograd, Jan. 18.

During the first two days of the Russian New Year there was no change on the whole Russian front. The fighting in the southwestern theatre of operations has died down, the Russians, profiting by past experience, fortifying the territory they have occupied.

While recognising that the new year is certain to see fighting of a most desperate nature it is generally felt that the period of German surprises is past. Though the enemy is still strong he is obliged to act with greater caution and to economise his strength, especially of men. He prefers to lose machine-guns to men.

The Germans are taking every precaution against the capture of their gun-posts, which has become of frequent occurrence in spite of the fact that their out-posts are protected with barbed-wire entanglements and night alarms.

There are numerous stories of the growing dissatisfaction of German soldiers, their physical hardships breaking down their former optimism. The officers are finding it harder every day to keep up the spirits of the men who are distressed at the protracted nature of the war and the absence of prospects of peace in the near future.

The general feeling in Russia of determination to carry through the war to a successful issue is reflected in the Emperor of Russia's New Year's greeting to the Army and Fleet, in which His Imperial Majesty said "Without victory there cannot be and there will not be peace."

Amsterdam, Jan. 18.

An official *communiqué* states:—The terrific battle in East Galicia and Bessarabia continued. The stubbornness of the fighting a few miles northeast of Czernowitz has surpassed everything previous in this battle-field. The Russians, with tenacious bravery, advanced six times in columns fourteen deep. Frequently the struggle was hand-to-hand.

The *communiqué* speaks of the bravery of the defenders in maintaining their positions.

Petrograd, Jan. 18.

In the Caucasus fighting on Friday resulted in the capture of twenty Turkish officers, over 400 troops, six guns, including one of heavy calibre, eight machine-guns and quantities of ammunition, provisions and engineering equipment.

In Persia we occupied Kavangar, on the road to Kermanshah.

Amsterdam, Jan. 18.

The Austrian official *communiqué* issued yesterday admits a renewed and severe Russian offensive in Bessarabia.

THE LANDING OF THE FRENCH AT CORFU.

IMPENDING GERMAN ATTACK ON SALONIKA.

Paris, Jan. 15.

A *communiqué* describes the landing of the French at Corfu.

The Greek authorities were warned at one o'clock in the morning of the 11th by the French Consul and merely made a formal verbal protest, knowing well that there was no question of occupation.

The first detachment of French troops landed at four o'clock, occupied the telegraph office and arrested two individuals reported by the Consul, one of whom is the local head of the German espionage system.

The landing was completed at eleven o'clock and the soldiers were settled in the barracks and forts the same evening.

The inhabitants were friendly and became increasingly so when they were informed that a cargo of wheat was arriving shortly.

Zurich, Jan. 15.

A message from Buda-Pest states that the Russo-Rumanian frontier has been closed. Reports are received from the Rumanian frontier that big movements of Russian troops are continuing and it is believed that the real offensive is about to begin.

Athens, Jan. 15.

The French have blown up some more bridges over the River Struma.

Paris, Jan. 15.

A telegram from Salonika states that travellers who have arrived from Monastir report that 50,000 German troops are massed there and that German officers state that this army, in co-operation with the Austrian force from Montenegro, will undertake the conquest of Albania after which they will join in an attack on Salonika.

Salonika, Jan. 15.

Reuter's special correspondent at British Head-Quarters states that rumour has been very busy concerning the impending offensive of the Central Powers, pro-German organs actually fixing the date to-day.

The facts are that considerable activity prevails among the enemy,

our aviators reporting important concentrations of troops at Doiran, Grevgheli, Kuprulu and Uskub, where there is an accumulation of ammunition. The dry weather prevailing is favourable for the enemy to repair the roads but it is doubtful if these will stand heavy artillery.

Turks and Germans are arriving at Xanthi, on the Dede-Agatch line.

Every day air duels take place but the enemy keeps clear of the Allied mounted patrols which are constantly circulating along the frontier.

Paris, Jan. 15.

Enemy aircraft bombed Janes, northwest of Kukus, and Doganizi, killing a Greek soldier and wounding several.

POSITION OF MONTENEGRO.

London, Jan. 15.

The Athens correspondent of the newspaper "*Messenger*" states that Austria proposed an armistice to Montenegro in order to enter into peace negotiations, suggesting the cession of Mount Lovchen to Austria, who would recognise the rights of Montenegro to Scutari.

Cetinje has no military value to Austria but the question remains whether the Austro-Germans will over-run Montenegro like Serbia or will remain content with Mount Lovchen and Cetinje. Austria's greatest desire is to hold Cattaro as a naval-base against Italy. She has already increased her battle-ships there and it is reported that four large submarines have arrived in the bay. Austria would also like to see the last of the Montenegrin Army, which is still 40,000 strong, especially as Scutari is an armed camp.

Rome, Jan. 16.

The "*Tribuna*" states that Montenegro has refused to conclude a separate peace.

London, Jan. 16.

The "*Berliner Tageblatt*" admits that no Montenegrins were captured at Cetinje.

Amsterdam, Jan. 15.

An Austrian *communiqué* states that the King's residence at Cetinje and the town itself are undamaged.

Rome, Jan. 15.

The Italian press welcomes the speech made at Bologna by the Italian Cabinet Minister, Signor Barzilar as being most opportune. It says that it is wrong to ascribe the responsibility for the fall of Mount Lovchen to Italy. The position of Montenegro is an inevitable consequence of the Balkan situation. The newspapers emphasise the difficulties of revictualling Serbia and Montenegro. Italy landed 4,500 tons of food at Durazzo and San Giovanni di Medua, much of which lay rotting owing to the impossibility of transporting it into the interior.

(Continued on page 188.)

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Jan. 15.

This year, as last, a German is offering himself for election to the Municipal Council, Mr. C. Stepharius, a well known resident, whom many Britons would feel inclined to support were their country and his enjoying the peace that was broken in August 1914. As they are not, Britons must see to it that Mr. Stepharius does not get elected. We doubt whether this year any Briton will quarrel with the logic of this statement, but for the benefit of any who may still be befogged by creditable but academic conceptions it may be as well to expand it. The Germans are very much in a minority and to this fact must be added the international character of the Settlement. The two facts taken together would before the war have made us the first to defend German interests, for before the war it was to the interests of the community as a whole that the Germans should be given the fullest possible consideration. Now, the community would be best served if every German were turned out of it. When a German puts himself up for election, even supposing that he is considering the community as a whole, he is symbolically incorporating with it people whom the community as a whole does not want, people whom it considers positively harmful, not only to itself but to the country in which it is situated. China, unfortunately from our point of view, and—as we consider—most unwisely from its own, is at peace with Germany and as the land on which the Settlement stands is her property and not ours we have to put up with having Germans in our midst and leave them in the enjoyment of such rights as by Treaty they are entitled to. Beyond that, however, we are not called upon to go and would be exceedingly foolish to go.

For all the evidence of the past seventeen months shows that—even if it were desirable to have Germans here—we could never trust any of them to put international interests before their country's. The first thought of a German on the Council would not be "is this to the interests of Shanghai?" but, "is this to the interests of my people?" That is another vital difference that the war has made. We can no longer trust any German because while any particular

German may be honest—as we are sure Mr. Stepharius is—he is debarred from acting honestly by a system which crushes out his individuality and binds him hand and foot in the furtherance of its own ends. That seems to us to be illustrated by the very fact of a German candidate coming forward at all at the present time. Every German in the place must realize that a German candidature is highly distasteful to the majority of the Settlement's residents. Every German in the place must know that if Britons vote solidly no German stands the ghost of a chance of being elected. Why then does Mr. Stepharius come forward? Either because he has been ordered to do so—whereby he shows himself part of the system just referred to—or by way of a forlorn hope, to keep the German "end" up against all considerations and all odds, which is precisely what, as a Municipal Councillor, he should not do. The best indication we could get of the desirability of having a German on the Council at the present time would be the absence of any German candidate. We could then credit German residents with having accepted the facts of the situation and being ready to abide by them. Mr. Stepharius' candidature shows that they are not, that they want to make a fight for it, that they want, that is to say, to run counter to the wishes of the community as a whole. Therefore, we repeat, Mr. Stepharius must not be elected.

Of the outgoing Council, as stated in yesterday's issue, seven of the old members have again been nominated, the absentees from the list being Mr. A. Hide and Mr. A. Ishii. Mr. Hide has served on the Council for four years in succession and the community, while regretting that it is not to have the benefit of his guidance and advice for a fifth term, feels, we are sure, grateful to him for having given up so much of his spare time in its interests. Mr. Ishii, who was co-opted when Mr. Gulland went home, is the first Japanese who has ever served on the Council and in that very short time leaves behind him a record which will make Britons very ready to vote for Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura, who comes forward as a candidate in his place. As the census returns published in our issue of the 11th showed, the Japanese resident in the International Settlement now number 7,160, more

than twice as many as were living here in 1910. On these grounds alone they are entitled to desire to take a share in the administration of Shanghai, while as our Allies their claim is doubly strong. Mr. E. C. Richards as a member of the Shanghai Committee of the China Association and the local agent of one of Britain's foremost interests in the East will command very solid support. The elections are fixed for January 20 and 21 and we need hardly say that in view of Mr. Stepharius' candidature it is highly important that every Briton should make a point of voting. If they do so, he will certainly not be returned; if they do not, it is possible—for elections are uncertain things—that he may be. Shanghai would cut a poor figure before the world were that to take place and it must on no account be allowed to happen.

COLD COMFORT FOR THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

Jan. 17.

If the German people have an expression equivalent to "a Job's comforter," they are probably applying it to the Imperial Chancellor. We await fuller detail of his speech in the Prussian Diet, but it is evident from the summary sent us that, except for a flamboyant estimate of the achievements of the German armies, there was little of congratulation and much of lament. In the first place we have a very heartfelt complaint of the utter wickedness of the Allies—from the Prussian standpoint, of course. These unconscionable people persistently refuse to acknowledge themselves beaten: they brazenly declare that they will not kowtow to the Kaiser nor bow the knee before his ministers: neither will they plead for pardon or throw themselves on the tender mercies of Prussia's kindly heart. Common honesty demands that when a belligerent is worsted he should acknowledge the fact. The Allies will acknowledge nothing of the sort, and their recalcitrancy has a double effect, the wickedness of which becomes apparent when it is seen that it tends to cast doubt in the minds of neutrals on the all-conquering power of Germany, and in the minds of Germans on the

heaven-sent leadership of Prussia. Every Prussian will see that persistence in this malicious course threatens to subvert all belief in the great central truth of his national hope, that "the Kaiser must rule Prussia, Prussia Germany, and Germany the world." For the achievement of this aim the war began: for its attainment six short months of *ein frischer, fröhlicher Krieg* were all that was necessary, and now—judge O ye gods of the crime of it!—"the peoples of Europe are still tearing themselves to pieces," and Prussia's enemies "are responsible!" Poor Prussia, instead of being acclaimed conqueror of the world, is being subjected to "an iron test," and what is still more heinous, there are plain hints of worse to follow.

The Chancellor has no doubt on that score. "Great things have been done," he says, "but greater things are still required." And then he proceeds to a duty none too often done in Germany but one which, to give him due credit, he himself has accomplished more than once, the duty of lifting the veil which shrouds the figure of Truth. He did this at the opening of the war when he boldly told his countrymen—a fact for which many of them have never forgiven him—that their invasion of neutral Belgium was a crime to be atoned for. Now he gives us once more a glimpse behind the scenes where crooked policy and sinuous intrigue are not, and where men utter only things that are. Here again he will meet certain condemnation from his fellow-countrymen when they realise the full effect of his blurted admission. "The entire manhood capable of bearing arms is protecting the State," he tells us, and the force of the statement will be seen only when men consider what it means to the afore-said wicked Allies. For months these have been making careful calculations regarding the quantity of "cannon fodder" still at German disposal. Frenchmen and Russians have pencilled and figured. Britons and Americans have done the same, and their results have not differed very materially. Yet, all the time, there was a feeling of uncertainty, a feeling that though things *must* be so, there might have been an oversight somewhere. Now comes the Chancellor with, in effect, this cheery announcement:—"Gentlemen, your statistics are absolutely reliable. Germany is on her last legs, and must stand or fall as

they may serve." Once more we may doubt whether his Prussian hearers and German readers will be able to extract much comfort from the admission.

Whether that is possible or not, there is left no doubt but that the Prussian is to be called upon to pay. Whether the Chancellor's avowals provide comfort or torment, pleasure or pain, matters little from the financial point of view. "Huge increases in individual and company income taxes," are amongst the foreshadowings of the immediate future, and no one will be under any misapprehension as to the amount of gratification with which the news was received. It seems that the Chancellor himself outlined some of the new financial proposals, but it was left to the Finance Minister, Dr. Lenz, to fill in details. Between the lines, he, too, succeeded in interpolating a little real truth. When demanding a hundred and fifty millions sterling from an issue of Exchequer bonds, he declared it was false to say that Germany "is unable to bear the burden of war any longer." We are not told who it was the Minister had in mind when making this statement. Was it the stupid enemy who persists in not surrendering? Or was it somebody "nearer yet and dearer?" We are strongly inclined to think it was the latter, and that the protest was directed, not against the cock-a-hoop Allies, but against the pessimist Prussian himself. If so, we have a fresh admission of the most significant sort. Further, so far as we know, Dr. Lenz merely denied the inability of Germany to finance the war "any longer;" he did not dwell on the length of time which she can hold out. We have heard allied finance ministers boast of their finance as being "sound to the core," and of their ability to provide the monetary where-withal of the war for two, ten, or twenty years if these are needed to attain the end sought; but if Dr. Lenz said anything of this kind, Reuter has been strangely silent respecting it. Dr. Lenz did, however, succeed in overturning the arguments of his Imperial colleague, Dr. Helfferich, who, on a former occasion, when at his wits' end for excuses for what every financier knew to be faulty finance, declared that it was not necessary for Germany to raise money by new taxation. At that time he was on the horns of a

dilemma. No taxation threatened a collapse of credit: new taxation a rising of the people. Dr. Helfferich risked the first, which has now arrived, and Dr. Lenz has no option but to face the second.

THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

Jan. 18.

A recent issue of the "Economist" contains a very clear statement of the scope of the excess profits tax foreshadowed in the Budget resolutions and given definite form by the Finance Bill. At first sight, perhaps, the subject is of no more than indirect interest to Britons in Shanghai because the trades and businesses liable to the tax include only those carried on in the United Kingdom, or owned or carried on in any other place by persons ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. What the Government is asking of Britons at Home, however, should be an index to what Britons in the East should do in support of the war, and in view of a suggestion which we propose presently to make it may be helpful to outline the character of the new tax. Broadly speaking it is an additional income-tax calculated by income-tax rules over periods terminating after August 4, 1914, and before July 1, 1915, the intention being to tax profits earned in periods ending later by subsequent legislation on the same lines. Any business or trade to which the tax applies is liable to pay to the Exchequer a sum equal to fifty per cent. of the amount by which the profits for the period in question exceeded by more than £200 pre-war standards of profits. Farmers, officials, employees and professional men are exempt, but any business man or agent who is paid partly by commission is included, except commercial travellers who are excluded. All salaried persons are excluded, whether their salaries have been stationary or not: clerks working over time or persons who have changed one salaried occupation for another with higher remuneration also escape. The position of marine underwriters is uncertain because the capital required hardly fulfils the requirement of capital expenditure, while the profession is to a large extent dependent upon personal qualifications. With these exceptions, the tax applies to all persons carrying on business.

The profits taxed are to be the actual profits of the period, deductions being allowed for interest on borrowed money or for rent or royalties or other payments which are excluded under the Income-Tax Acts. On the other hand, all profits or gains from lands, etc., forming part of the assets of the business, which are excluded under the Income-Tax Acts because they are taxed under a separate schedule, must be brought into the excess profits computation. The basis on which these profits are to be determined is the pre-war standard, namely the average of any two of the last three pre-war trade years, the two years to be selected by the taxpayer. If this amount is less than six per cent. upon the capital of the last pre-war trade year in the case of a company, or seven per cent. in the case of any other business, the standard profit is to be taken as equal to six per cent. or seven per cent. as the case may be upon that capital, and where a business has changed hands within the last three pre-war years or has been started within that period, the percentage standard is to be adopted. Increases in the standard percentage or adjustments in the pre-war profit standard may be made by a Board of Referees at their discretion. To meet the case of trades or businesses which have been unduly depressed during the past three years it is provided that where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the last three pre-war trade years were of abnormal depression, the average of any four of the last six pre-war trade years may be substituted as the pre-war standard of profits. The last three pre-war trade years are not, however, to be considered as years of abnormal depression unless the average profits of those years have been at least twenty-five per cent. lower than the average profits of the preceding three years.

From the foregoing it is plain that, which the regulations under which the tax is to be applied are designed on as equitable a basis as possible, their aim is to take toll of all profits over and above a certain margin enjoyed since the war began. The regulations do not apply out here, and as Britons in the East are just as keenly interested in the objects of the tax—the defeat of Germany—as Britons at home they should endeavour as far as possible to put their

resources at the disposal of the Government voluntarily. There are, of course, many Britons in Shanghai whose business has been badly hit by the war. There are others, however, to whom the war has brought unlooked-for profits, those, for example, interested in rubber. There can be no question that the flourishing condition of Shanghai rubber companies at the present time is directly due to the war and it is only fair that appreciation of this fact should be shown in some tangible and helpful way. Now; the monthly output of Shanghai rubber companies, exclusive of Gula Kalumpang, which is a London company, is roughly 700,000 pounds and a self-imposed tax of one Mexican cent per pound would yield \$7000 per month, not, indeed, a very large figure yet large enough for our purpose, which is to show how much might be done with the smallest sacrifice. For such a tax would hurt nobody: indeed it would hardly be felt, and yet Shanghai would be contributing a regular quota to the successful prosecution of the war. Were the rubber companies to make a start—even on this small basis—other companies would, we have no doubt, follow suit and the result would be that Shanghai would be taking a much more direct and considerable share in defeating Germany than, notwithstanding its generous subscription lists, it is doing now. Singapore, we believe, is working on these lines and some Shanghai firms are sending their quota to swell Singapore's donations. Why should that be? Why should not Shanghai send its own quota, not merely for the sake of getting the credit of doing so—no mean thing, be it added, in these spacious times of sacrifice and heroism—but to show Britons at home that their countrymen in China, though living on alien soil, have their hearts in the right place and mean to do all that lies in their power to win the war?

THE TRIALS OF HOLLAND.

Jan. 19.

Sympathy with the Dutch people in their many trials cannot fail to be world wide. Ninety nine out of every hundred British people will, on hearing of the bursting of the dykes, recall an old story of their childhood, a story less widely known in Hol-

land than with ourselves, which tells how a Dutch boy once saved the country by thrusting his arm into a leak in a dyke, thus stopping the water till he was found and effective repairs could be made. Here in Shanghai we are able to appreciate the dangers lurking in low lands. A walk along the sea-wall anywhere between Woosung and Chapoo for example, or a view of the incoming bore in the Hangchow Bay, will provide food for thought respecting the vital value of dykes. Or again, a view from the top of the highest Chapoo hills over the broad expanse of the South Kiangsu portion of the Yangtze delta will supply ample material for a comparison between the difficulties of polder-making and polder preservation in Holland and in China. Folk-lore under such conditions is sure to have many points in common. Amongst the Chinese farmers one of the essential factors in household happiness is to be dry. Everybody believes that in the spirit world one of the most commonplace of social questions is, "Do you sleep dry?" a query which sufficiently explains grave-mounds and other burial contrivances seen at our doors. For the dead, therefore, as well as for the living, the necessity of holding at bay the great liquid enemy is never lost sight of for a moment.

The Netherlands' history, one of the most glorious and sublime of all histories, is full of references to the ebb and flow in the conflict between man and his ever present and pressing friend or enemy, the sea. The vast morasses of the Netherlands, nothing more than the delta of the Rhine and other streams in the neighbourhood, was early taken in hand by a people possessed of a courage, an industry, and a tenacity of purpose unsurpassed, and its development in the Middle Ages may be imagined when it is remembered that while in the tenth and following centuries the marsh was becoming a pasture and the morass a garden or orchard, in the fifteenth century the country was so fully developed as to be the proud possessor of from two to three hundred walled cities. Riches then, unfortunately, had the same dangerously attractive power that they have now, and the history of the sixteenth century contains for the Netherlands perhaps more stirring episodes than any other country can show within a similar period. Reuter

has told us of the recent storm which, causing a rise of the sea twenty feet above the normal level, has worked destruction far and wide in some districts. Precisely similar events in 1574 led to the relief of Leyden. The historian, in words as eloquent as those of Macaulay in his account of the relief of Londonderry, tells of the equinoctial gale which blew on the first and second days of October, in that year, how the ocean, "rising over the earth," swept with unrestrained power across the ruined dykes, doing an infinity of damage but at the same time driving out the Spaniards. Leyden was relieved, and the wind, shifting in its cyclonic force to the opposite point, again drove back the waters and left the land bare. From such hints as these the world to-day may form some slight opinion regarding the meaning to the Netherlands of the breaking of the dykes.

But, unfortunately, the flood of water is not the only, perhaps not the most serious of the trials now falling to the lot of Holland. There are other than liquid floods. There is the flood which has cast up so much of the flotsam and jetsam of war upon the Dutch coasts. Hitherto, the Dutch Government has successfully steered a neutral course, but that means no more than that they have managed to escape the worst of war's horrors. They have not been subjected to the torments of hell as Belgium has been, but they have not therefore, escaped either responsibilities, losses, or dangers. Thousands of Belgian refugees have crossed into their territory to be received with all the kindness and sympathy possible under the circumstances. Part of the British contingent sent to aid in the defence of Antwerp was forced across the border and has been interned there ever since. But the greatest of all trials, if we turn to the financial side of the question, has been the unavoidable necessity of keeping the army mobilised not only at great direct expense, but at equally great indirect loss due to the withdrawal of so large a proportion of the nation's manhood from productive labour. Nor is this the sum total of the difficulties in which the Dutch people find themselves. With the ever-present horrors of Belgium before them they are naturally anxious to maintain peace within their own border, not an easy task when a nation lies between the

devil of Prussian militarism on the one side and the deep sea of British naval might on the other. It is no wonder that under the circumstances opinions differ as to the best course to steer. Nor is it any wonder that on the whole the people should incline to that side whose eventual success will add most to the certainty of a complete Dutch independence in the future. Difficulties over contraband of war have been partly overcome by the device of a great private organization—the Overseas Trust—formed to handle all imports, and bound by drastic penalties and guarantees to see that contraband brought in for Dutch consumption shall not find its way into Germany. The system works as well as might be expected, but the fact that it is not perfect adds to the anxieties of the Government. We might mention other worries which Holland shares with neighbouring neutrals, her losses from German mines and German pirates, for example, but we have said enough to show that the world-wide sympathy which she now has is based on trials which are very real.

CHINESE AND THE "CHINA HAND."

Jan. 20.

As announced in yesterday's issue an inaugural meeting in connexion with the opening of the British Chamber of Commerce Language School is to take place this evening at 6 p.m. at the Powhattan Club, 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., H. M. Consul-General, will be in the chair and amongst the speakers will be Mr. E. S. Little, chairman of the Language School sub-committee; Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.B., H. M. Commercial Attaché, and Dr. W. Hopkyn Rees, principal of the School. All interested in the promotion of the study of Chinese and kindred subjects are cordially invited to attend and we propose to put forward a few reasons for hoping that the invitation will be widely accepted. It is not long ago since the subject of Chinese study was dealt with in these columns and on that occasion we pointed out that the title "China hand", to which all of us are wont to lay claim, is in fact deserved by very few. As applied to business men it means no more in the majority of cases, than that they live in China, acquire a superficial knowledge of things

Chinese through their servants and compradores, take on a certain freedom and largeness of view, become accustomed to a way of life peculiar to the Europeanized East and spend freely during their holidays at home in an atmosphere composed partly of curiosity, partly of envy, partly of vague wonder on the part of their relatives and friends. We urged then, and would urge again to-day, that the time has come when the narrow and complacent meaning of the term should be extended to include something more specialized, for which reason the choice of the Powhattan Club as the premises of the School is highly appropriate. For the British American Tobacco Company owes the success which it has won for itself in China very largely to the fact that some of its employees are really specialists in the country where their work lies. They travel and come into real touch with their markets: they speak Chinese and in some cases read it sufficiently well to check their servants and conduct business with officials: they can move about the country with ease and familiarity. How many piece goods men can do as much? How many piece goods men could take a bale from here to Chengtu "off their own bat"? How many could strike straight across central China accompanied by no more than a cook and a "boy" and find out what the country wants to buy? Not two per cent. at the outside.

SUFFERED FROM RASH ON FACE

Pain Became Unbearable. Could Not Work. Had No Sleep for Nearly a Month. Cuticura Healed.

7, St. Annes St., Westminster, London, S. W., Eng.—"The terrible disease first started through a shaving rash which spread all over my face and under my chin and not being able to shave, the pain and suffering became unbearable. I was unable to keep to my work and for nearly a month I suffered like this.

"One day a friend told me to send for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which I did. I then purchased a tablet of the Soap and a box of Ointment. After having had no sleep for nearly a month, I began to find the itching slowly stopping. In about three weeks I was cured of my dreadful disease. I was able to shave again."

(Signed) G. Anderson, June 8, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold throughout the world.

And what is true of the piece goods men—the backbone of British trade in China—is true of men engaged in other branches of trade. There is a perfectly amazing lack of special knowledge amongst British merchants as a whole. They sit here—so strongly do we feel in the matter that we would prefer to speak directly and say “you”—they sit here year in and year out, retreat to comfortable sea-side resorts with “every modern convenience” when their holidays come, and never see the inside of this great country at all. They are bound hand and foot by their compradores and dealers, pursue an industrious round of routine when business comes their way and when it does not talk vaguely of unrest, bad harvests, exchange and anything else that happens to be a contributory cause of stagnation. Meanwhile the Japanese, who have long since made up their minds to win their way into this market—an object which they are thoroughly justified in pursuing—are thridding the country from end to end. To a lesser degree the Germans, whose trade we talk so glibly of uprooting, have been doing the same thing, sparing no pains, however small the immediate reward, to give the Chinese what the Chinese want. That is the real secret of their progress as our competitors—and that is the fact which British merchants have up to the present been so reluctant to face. They have written long letters home about the German credit system, about Consular help and Government subsidies and other generalizations that have only a partial bearing on the problem, but the hard, central, dominating fact they have burked, namely that the Germans make a science of their business and succeed by industry and insight. They study the Chinese far more than we do and they are able to do this because a larger proportion of them can talk Chinese. It is, surely, a self-evident truth that you cannot understand the mind of the man with whom you are trading unless you can speak to him in his own tongue.

If particular instances are wanted in illustration, here they are. Who laid the foundation of the following three big businesses: Coates Ltd., Brunner Mond & Co. Ltd., and the Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd.? Three men who were originally missionaries; three men who could talk Chinese well and who in consequence understood

the Chinese people. They pointed the way to a proper method of distribution, the weak spot in our Chinese trade system and to their efforts and knowledge of the country is largely due the prosperity of the organizations just mentioned. There are, we are glad to say, signs that some of Shanghai's leading firms realize the necessity of breaking away from the old, easy ways, but, as the letters which reached us when we last dealt with this subject showed, many do not. Young men who have started learning Chinese have discontinued their studies owing to lack of encouragement. Their employers have not shown any appreciation of the uses to which such studies might be put, have failed to recompense and even to facilitate them. Few men are willing to go through three or four years of drudgery for intellectual purposes pure and simple, yet all would be willing to do so did they know that their advancement depended on it. And it ought to depend on it. There ought to be a regular standard of knowledge to which young men coming fresh to China would be expected, after a certain period, to attain and renewal of agreements ought, in degrees varying with the character of the business in question, to be governed by success in reaching that standard. Firms would then be able to send their men to look for trade instead of waiting for trade to be brought to them. They would not be dependent, as they are in the majority of cases now, on the unconfirmed reports of their compradores and dealers, who, while they know their own country better than any foreigner can ever hope to know it, have their own individual interests to consider and are in consequence not going to push business in directions which might diminish their own profits. The time has come when British trade, if it is to expand, must be better organized and the first essential towards better organization is the greater freedom and insight which a knowledge of Chinese gives.



NOTES & COMMENTS.

Jan. 19.

SMUGGLING BY PARCEL POST.

Yesterday a telegram from New York stated that the Federal Grand Jury had indicted Webber, who is related to an official of the Deutsche Bank, and four other Germans for conspiring to ship rubber to Germany in violation of the Customs Laws. The Washington correspondent of "The Times" gives a description of one of the ways in which Germans hoped to do this "Only this morning," he cabled on December 21, "the discovery of a gigantic plot for smuggling rubber into Germany via Rotterdam was reported. The idea, apparently, was to have a continuous chain of women crossing the Atlantic on Dutch liners with luggage mostly filled with rubber. At Rotterdam the women were to be met by a German agent, with a white chrysanthemum in his buttonhole, who would send their trunks in bond to various places designated by the Deutsche Bank, which seemingly is behind the scheme." For some time efforts have been made to get the American Government to re-open the parcels post service to Germany which has been suspended since November, when the Holland-Amerika Line refused to carry any more parcels to the Central Powers via Holland. The United States then asked the Swedish, Danish, and Dutch Governments whether they would allow parcels to be sent through to Germany. The Danish Government refused on the grounds that it did not wish its ships to be open to interference by Great Britain. Sweden and Holland have not yet answered.

THE ISLAND OF CORFU.

Every student of the Napoleonic wars is familiar with the part which Corfu played in the plans of the great Frenchman. "The greatest misfortune that could happen to me," he wrote "would be its loss. Corfu acquires more importance every day, for the English if they were its masters would be masters of the Adriatic also." That is why the Allies have taken possession of the island. It lies southeast of Italy's "heel," close to the Albanian coast from which it is separated by a channel that, at its northern end is scarcely two miles wide. A little smaller than Anglesey, its surface is hilly and in places mountainous. Mt. Pantokrator to the northeast being over 3,000 feet. Its capital, also called Corfu, is picturesquely situated on the slopes and summits of two rocky heights and in days gone by was very strongly fortified. The harbour lying below affords ex-

cellent anchorage. Where the enemy submarines which have been doing so much damage in the Mediterranean are coming we can only guess, but the possession of Corfu will enable the Allies to blockade the Adriatic completely.

FORD'S PEACE CRUSADE.

The return of the remaining portion of the Ford Peace Crusade calls attention to as gigantic a misconception of the facts of the situation in Europe as any public man has ever made. Mr. Ford's great mistake was in believing that the nations of Europe wanted peace when in reality they wanted, and want, justice. Had Mr. Ford been able to secure the latter or bring about a peace which should entail it, he would have been conferring an inestimable boon upon millions of humanity. That he failed merely added point to his misconception. Had the mere demand for peace called William of Orange from his trenches against the Duke of Alva, had Oliver Cromwell laid down the sword, had the armies of Europe ceased their drawn out battles against earlier individual attempts for European dominion, what sort of history should we be living through now? It is hard to conceive that anything but chaos could possibly have resulted and all that Mr. Ford could have brought about by the success of his mission would have been a palliation of existing temporary conditions and a period of renewal and preparation for a future and sterner struggle.

MOUNT LOVCHEN.

Mount Lovchen to which recent telegrams have referred is the burial-place of Peter II, the last Bishop who united in his person civil and ecclesiastical power over Montenegro. To Montenegro's, therefore, the mountain has an almost sacred significance: to Europeans it has the significance that always attaches to places of great beauty. For, from the top of Lovchen you gaze down on almost the whole of Montenegro proper and have a fine view of Cattaro harbour, which looks like a sheet of glass reflecting as clearly as in a mirror the towers and white fronted houses rising above the margin of the sea. In the clear atmosphere every mountain and ravine, every village or town, every vineyard and oliveyard is clearly defined, while rolling away on every side is an ocean of boulders and rocky heights. The chapel in which Peter II lies entombed was constructed in 1845 and is today partially in ruins. It consists of a vaulted dome surmounting a round chapel of some twelve feet in diameter, with a small recess or sanctuary at the east end.



*VITAFER is the Tonic Food
which invigorates without reaction.*

THE BRITISH MAKERS of the British Tonic Food **VITAFER**

are asked to publish the following:

LONDON, August 14th, 1914.

"I should like to offer my testimony to the efficacy of VITAFER. I had a serious attack of Malaria, contracted in India, lasting seven months, part of which time was spent in a Nursing Home in London. On reaching convalescence I tried VITAFER with marvellous results. I have regained my usual robust health, and as this was the only Tonic used, my recovery can be attributed to nothing else.

"Please make this known wherever there are sufferers from Malaria and its deleterious effects. To them it will prove a boon."

VITAFER is the quickest restorative in all cases of Mental Exhaustion, and the physical condition described as "below par." It acts like a charm in Nervous Debility, and in all conditions brought about by over-work and climatic dangers.

Vitafer

The Greatest of all Tonic Foods.

VITAFER has the unqualified recommendation of British Medical men, is superior to, and much cheaper than, Sanatogen (originated in Germany) and surpasses all other Tonic Foods.

N.B.—The moderate price places it within the reach of all.

Sold by all Chemists in air-tight bottles containing 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz., by weight.

VITAFER is produced entirely by SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD., of Birmingham, Eng., an old established and well known English Firm of high repute. (Founded 1827) All the processes of VITAFER manufacture are carried out in their own works at TIPPERARY and BIRMINGHAM.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN CHINA—

A. S. WATSON & CO., Hong Kong, Shanghai and Branches.



CHURCH NOTES.

Bishop Molony returned to Ningpo for a little change last Friday. We regret to hear that the Bishop has to undergo another operation shortly. For this purpose he will be returning to Shanghai in a week or so's time. We hope that the further operation will completely cure his malady and that he will soon be able to return to the work of his diocese.

The Rev. A. J. S. Stearn has now taken up residence at St. Andrew's Chaplaincy, Broadway.

A correspondent writing lately from France confirms the impression received from other quarters of the deep ignorance of Christianity prevailing among our population as represented by the men at the Front. He appeals for a short statement of the Christian Faith issued by authority in a form suitable for the instruction of simple and busy folk. Of course, nothing can be a substitute for the Gospel story itself, but there could well be a brief statement of its main significance—that God actually came upon the earth and bore the burden of its misery and sin, that in His Death He shared, and in His Resurrection He conquered, the worst that can befall mankind; that in His Ascension He carried our manhood to the throne of God; that by faith in Him, through His Spirit, we share that triumph and exaltation. Even men who know the story do not know what it means to Christians. Our own catechism, with all its merits, does not give what is wanted, for it assumes just what most people nowadays need to be told. We hope that one result of our experience in the war will be the formation of a small committee entrusted by the Bishops with the task of drawing up such a manual.

Are the clergy doing their part? Bishop Bury, asked recently for a clergyman to volunteer to go to Serbia. He intimated clearly that typhus was then raging, that cholera was expected, and that the candidate would have to pay his own expenses. He received eighty answer to that appeal. Nothing was held out to the volunteer but the plain mark of the Cross. There is no lack of volunteer Chaplains, willing and anxious to minister to and to instruct our soldiers, but it is clear that the exigencies of active service leave little time for systematic instruction.

The story is told of an Archbishop who, when on one occasion a slightly disparaging remark was made in his presence about the clergy, he replied, "Yes, that is quite true. But, you see, we only have the laity to draw from." And

that, at any rate, is absolutely true. The difficulty does really begin to some extent farther back than is often supposed. The parson was himself a layman for at least twenty-three years of his life. He lives now surrounded on all sides by laymen. His efficiency depends at all points on their support. There are few places where the need of lay support and assistance is so marked as in Shanghai, and the clergy may well be grateful for the able and willing service of such laymen as are represented in the various bodies who concern themselves with the maintenance of the church fabric and church finance.

BRITISH WOMEN'S WORK.

WEEKLY REPORT.

The Hon. Secretary received the following letter from Q. M. N. G. this week:—

St. James's Palace, Dec. 9.

Dear Lady de Saumarez.

The three cases by the str. Nore have arrived safely, and the Queen desires me to send to all the kind workers Her Majesty's most grateful thanks for the most useful things sent. We are all so touched by what you say in your letter about the wonderful way in which funds are being raised to help Her Majesty's Guild, and can only assure you that everything is at once despatched to our men at the Front and to the hospitals where so much is needed.

With renewed grateful thanks.

Yours very truly,

AIMEE DAWSON.

This is in acknowledgement of a consignment despatched on October 1, when 1,414 garments and hospital requirements and 1,026 bandages were sent.

Last week we packed 13 cases and there are besides two more from Hankow ready packed to go. Two of the cases we packed are from the volunteer department and are going to the depôt the China Association have formed in London for the purpose of forwarding them to the volunteers from North China; the remaining thirteen are for Q. M. N. G. We hope that the contribution from Chefoo will arrive in time for one or other of the consignments, as we are not sending all by one steamer. The Agents would most generously give us freight for all fifteen on the 23rd but their opinion, which is shared by Mr. Clark, is that it is safer to divide the risk, so half the cases will wait for another opportunity. We are intending to send those from Hankow, which have already been here some time, in the first lot. Particulars as to the number of things will be given next week.

Before packing, the garments etc. were set out for the inspection of any who cared to come and see them; it seems a pity that more of our members do not take this op-

portunity of realizing how much they accomplish. The garments underwent the usual rigorous scrutiny and all seemed in order. Of the things displayed we especially noticed two bedspreads made of coloured blanket samples, so cleverly blended and joined that they formed a pretty and harmonious whole. Scarves too were worthy of remark; some made by the girls of the Thomas Hanbury School for the Volunteer department were particularly well done, as were some that came from Ningpo. These last were knitted plain and purled throughout and this method seems to render them softer and more pliable. It may be as well to warn members that it is safer not to make socks of green wool unless the colour is certified to be fast. One of the ladies who attends at the depôt, seeing that a pair of socks needed washing, took them home for the purpose. They were bright green and she reports that they were washed four times before the colour ceased coming out. Such socks unwashed would be dangerous in the case of sore feet. It is better to wash all socks of whatever colour before returning them. Mrs. Wheelock causes all those that are made by the indigent women in the workroom conducted by herself and Mrs. Merriman to be washed and treated with boracic before they are sent to the volunteer department. This is a very wise precaution.

Work Room for Indigent Women.

The workroom for indigent women is, as stated, conducted by Mrs. Wheelock and Mrs. Merriman, and has nothing to do with the Charity Organization Bureau. It is by the knitting done through its agency that the volunteer department of our Association has been so well supplied with socks. The wool for them is issued from the depôt, the money paid for the wool being the present of the auction organized by Mrs. Wheelock and Mrs. McMichael in October. The amount realized was paid to the B.W.W. Assn on the understanding that this workroom would be supplied with wool and that the socks when made would be given to the volunteer department. The Association has nothing to do with payment for the work done. It is in support of the funds of the workroom that the entertainment at the Country Club takes place next Saturday. We recall the portrait exhibition of last February when more than \$5,000 were raised and the auction in October when more than \$3,000 were raised, both largely by Mrs. Wheelock's energy and both for the benefit of our funds. With these fresh in our minds all of us who are members of B.W.W. will be eager to show our appreciation of what has been done for us by supporting a cause Mrs. Wheelock has so much at heart.

This is the month of sales and we venture to inform authorities that their presents of tapes made to us last summer proved of great use. We then received all kinds, and the discoloured tapes, after washing, are as good as any. Tape is especially needed for pillow cases of which we make hundreds.

The Arts and Crafts, Ltd. have sent the Association a handsome present of 12 lb. of good Australian wool for which all members will thank them very much. It is at the depot and will, we feel sure, be in great demand.

Sample Department.

Mrs. Clark reports that a case of samples and all sorts of things has been presented, per Mrs. Fairchild, by the Japan & Eastern Trading Co. Among them are 30 packets of small rug or blanket samples, so we may look forward to seeing plenty more of the pretty bed covers alluded to above. We return warmest thanks for this present.

Collecting Cards.

Mrs. Petch has handed to the Treasurer \$76.55. Of this \$70.75 are the proceeds of 16 collecting cards and were collected by the boys of the Public School, one boy taking \$18.70, another \$10.90, and another \$7.65; two boys took \$6 each, while other cards showed returns of \$4, \$3, and \$2 down to lesser sums. \$5.80 were collected by Francis Farnam. These sums were taken before the holidays. Altogether, by these cards, the children have in two months collected \$640.

When \$1,000 have been taken, we propose that the consignment sent immediately after to Q.M.N.G. shall be accompanied by a statement that the material of specified garments to that amount in value had been provided by children in Shanghai, and the greater part of it by boys in the school. As we understand that the boys in the Cathedral School are also taking cards it will not be long before the sum is collected.

Treaty Ports.

Contributions have come from Newchwang, Weihaiwei, Hangchow and Ningpo: indeed the Treaty Ports are responsible for a large part of the consignment packed. The numbers will be given later.

The members of the Tongshan centre who alone have given mosquito nets will have been interested to see that the ladies in Hongkong have started a special fund for these curtains in response to a request made by one of the colony then on service at the Dardanelles.

Mrs. Turner writes from Amoy that the ladies there, about 20 in number, wish to join the Association and they hope to send about \$50 a month; this is promised

chiefly by bachelors, and is very liberal. Mrs. Turner asked for a good supply of material which was to be sent at once.

Garments received from Treaty Ports during the week.

Depot material. Presented.		
From Newchwang per		
Mrs. Clennell	9	48
From Weihaiwei per		
Miss Lockhart	20	
From Hangchow per		
Mrs. Bristow	49	5
From Ningpo per Mrs.		
Edwards	35	11

The garments, etc., made of depot material by workers in Shanghai which were received at the depot on January, 8 and 11 amounted to 693.

Presented to the depot on January 11 and 15.

By St. Monica's Society: 7 pyjamas and three scarves.

By Mrs. Inglis: 12 pillow cases. By Mesdames McMurdo, Hanbury, McGregor, Ross, Symons, Tod and Hodges: 7, 6, 3, 3, 3, and 1 pairs of socks respectively.

Mrs. Billings, 4 scarves. Mesdames Eldridge, Richards, Tod and Unwin: 2, 2, 2, and 1 respectively of various small garments.

Presented to the volunteer department.

Mrs. Alec Samson, 2 scarves. Mesdames Burkill and Burnie, 6 and 1 pairs of socks respectively.

Subscriptions received to noon, January 15.

	\$
Mr. A. E. Moses	100
Kiukiang, per Mrs. King	100
Mrs. T. A. Clark	5
Mr. John Smith	10
Mrs. Holt	10
Collecting cards	76.75

Bandage Department.

Mrs. H. E. Campbell, collected

Monthly in Shanghai, January.

Mr. A. Rose

Mr. and Mrs. Heat on Smith. 10

Mrs. C. E. Sparke

10

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, whosoever and in what-over form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pain and swelling of the joints, blood poison, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times for premature decay or deficiency of vital forces. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who seemed played out, used up and valueless.

Send stamp address envelope for Free Booklet or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either remedy to THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit, do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO to avoid disappointment. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.
SOLD BY BOOT'S CASH CHEMISTS.

ELECTRICITY IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY'S SYSTEM.

The following expression of Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge's views on electricity questions in China is taken from the December issue of "Casier's Engineering Monthly."

The Shanghai Municipal system has been evolved to no little extent upon the lines of the Chinese Customs Service rather than on British municipal lines. The Electricity Department has for some years now outgrown the system, and is in fact, though not in name, a complete business concern supplying on an extensive scale a public commodity dreamt of when the Shanghai Municipal Administration was co-ordinated.

The Shanghai development of electricity in the form of telephones, electric trams, light, heat and power is all tending towards a higher grade and in place of a large coolie population an artisan class will spring up.

Already in Shanghai electricity is being used very extensively for driving machinery for industrial purposes, such as cotton mills, rice mills, flour mills, printing works and many other industries too numerous to mention. From the extent to which it is now being employed in Shanghai it is reasonable to assume that it is more economical than steam or other forms of power, but beyond this there is the undoubted improvement following electrification of mills and factories, since the elimination of steam boilers reduces smoke and consequently the amount of dirt and gloom which is always associated with industrial cities. Therefore, it is a just claim to put forward that electricity contributes to no little extent towards improved conditions of public health.

Chinese Electrical Undertakings.

While on the subject of urban electricity supply, it may not be out of place to offer a little advice regarding the development of this kind of work in Chinese cities. I know there are many difficulties, not only in creating schemes for lighting Chinese towns, but in obtaining the best advice relative to the schemes themselves and the technical details involved. I am afraid an enormous amount of money has already been wasted in many Chinese electrical undertakings simply because there has been no guiding hand to point out which schemes may be suitable and which may not. As things are, it is usual for those getting up or forming a scheme for electricity supply in a Chinese town to ask for tenders from various foreign manufacturing representatives.

Very often a scheme is asked for which will provide so

many thousand lamps, a term in itself extremely vague. This being done, the next procedure is for the manufacturers' representative to obtain information upon which to base a complete scheme. I think I am right in saying that very often these schemes are submitted without first-hand or even reliable second-hand knowledge of the conditions obtaining; they are, furthermore, not infrequently handled by foreigners possessing no qualifications whatever for the particular class of work.

From the somewhat scanty information available the schemes are submitted to the manufacturers at home, who, in turn, work out estimates and forward tenders to China for the particular scheme in question. Most of these manufacturers are fully qualified and competent to elaborate excellent schemes, but the conditions under which they are called upon to tender make it almost impossible for the best results to be obtained. A particular manufacturer may have an excellent scheme to propose, but knows perfectly well that it may be far more costly initially than that of his competitors, and, although he would be able to convince those qualified to understand the soundness and advantages of his proposals, yet he has no such opportunity, because in most cases there is no such person or body to whom the scheme can be submitted. Therefore, he puts in a tender which will give more or less satisfactory results, but probably one which he knows is not the best. This is only natural, and no one can blame the manufacturer for so doing; the fault lies with those calling for tenders, that is, those who are responsible for originating the scheme. They themselves rarely know even in a very vague way, what they want; it is only the trained engineer, conversant with the planning and laying out of electric supply undertakings, who can really draw up a comprehensive scheme.

Cases in Point.

I know of some instances where lighting stations have been built in wrong parts of the town, away from water which is required for condensing purposes, and inconvenient for the easy transport of coal, where obviously wrong systems have been adopted. In one case in particular I call to mind where the power station was built a long way from the river and on a hill, the very worst place imaginable. The reason given for this was that if the station were built a long way from the river coal would have to be transported some distance and so require a large number of coolies to handle it, therefore somebody would be able to make a lot of money over the coal transportation. Owing to the station being away from the river it would be impos-

sible to run the plant as economically as if it were built close to it, and here again the element of personal greed came in because it meant the conditions under which the plant would have to operate would be such that 25 per cent. more coal would be required than otherwise; thus, the man supplying the coal would make large profits whilst the undertaking itself would be more or less crippled from the outset.

Advice Necessary.

I think what is badly needed is the employment of consulting or advisory engineers to advise the different Chinese authorities on the question of electricity supply in their cities. These engineers should have no interest in any manufacturing firms—they should be men of high integrity and men who would command implicit trust. They must not be figure heads and their advice should be followed. If the drawing up of the schemes were placed in the hands of such engineers, not only would the Chinese stand to benefit by having suitable schemes drawn up for them, but the manufacturers would also be in a position to quote for better machinery than they do under the existing conditions, because they all would have a definite plan to tender to and know that the lowest tender would not necessarily be accepted, but the one which, all things considered, would be essentially the best and give the best results in operation.

Good Material Available.

There is excellent material in China to work upon and my experience shows that under proper direction the Chinese can be trained to perform responsible work, and I believe there is a very great future industrially and in the engineering field for China; but the country must recognize that this result cannot be obtained without a long apprenticeship being served and that for a long time help must, as far as I can see, come from the foreigner who has generations of training behind him. Other countries have also benefited from the influx of foreign blood, and I cannot but think that if China would less grudgingly open out the country and allow the foreigner to help to build up the industries and open up the mineral wealth, the great Chinese nation would forge ahead to an extent comparable with other progressive countries."

OUR MANILA LETTER.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Manila, Dec. 24.

In spite of the fact that cablegrams from the United States inform us that the Senate committee has concluded its short hearings on the Philippine Bill, known as the

Wolfe's

Schnapps

Aromatic Schiedam (HOLLANDS GIN)

Try a "Wolfe Toddy"—

The Ideal "Nightcap": Hot water, lemon and sugar, and a wineglass of Wolfe's Schnapps. You will sleep "like a top", and wake up in the morning refreshed and free from those aches in the joints and pains in the back.

Wolfe's Schnapps is unequalled in its beneficial effect on the liver and kidneys, and is the world's best tonic-energiser of the vital organs of the body.

Obtainable at all Hotels and Retail Stores.

AGENTS:
ANDREWS VON FISCHERZ & GEORGE, LD.
SHANGHAI.




Australia alone consumed nearly 2,000,000 bottles last year.

Jones Bill, and has reported the Bill back to the Senate, advocating its immediate passage, the news has created little or no excitement in the Philippines. To tell the truth, whether we are for it or against it, we have exhausted all our energy and nearly all our arguments. The Filipino no longer hugs to himself the illusion of independence in the immediate future. Even the rabid politico has discarded it as an impossible dream and is now quite content at the idea of his country being granted a more extended form of self-government under the American flag. In this new and slowly acquired belief he is showing unexpected intelligence and causes one to entertain hopes for him after all.

The cables state that a slight change has been made in the preamble to the Bill but does not state what it is. One hopes that the change made has been the adoption of the recommendation made by Governor-General Harrison to the Committee, which was that it "shall provide for independence, when it is to the permanent interest of the Philippines, America deciding." This would be in the place of the old phraseology in last year's preamble which said it was "the purpose of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein." This alteration would at once remove the difficulty of deciding when a government is "stable" or not. The decision concerning Philippine independence would be left to Congress and there is no fear of them in any way hurrying that decision along.

Given this alteration in the preamble, it is the hope of Americans and Europeans in these islands that the Bill will be passed by both houses. The question will then be settled and we shall all know exactly where we stand, while the hideous uncertainty of the past two years which has so hampered business enterprise in the archipelago and prevented investors from investing here, will be swept aside and one will be able to see clearly and arrive at a sane decision.

The New Era in Moro-land.

Mr. James J. Rafferty, the Collector of Internal Revenue, has returned to Manila after an extensive trip through the provinces of Mindanao and Sulu and is enthusiastic in his description of the peace and goodwill that now exists between the gentle Filipino and the hitherto wild and savage Moro; and also of the inestimable benefit conferred on these people by the substitution of a civil for a military government. It is over two years since Mr. Rafferty left "Moro-land," and it was just after he left, that the daring experiment was made of changing the form of government. In

a lengthy interview given to the Press, Mr. Rafferty said that the "crowning glory of the New Era government was the successful accomplishment of the transition from a rigorous military régime of many years duration in Mindanao and Sulu, in which the administration of the civil government was conducted by American army officers and a few civilians, to a government conducted largely by the Filipinos and Moros themselves under an American civilian supervision. In his opinion, the surprising success of the civil government venture in Mindanao and Sulu was due chiefly to the fact that it was based on the goodwill of the people and that the government was playing an ever decreasing part."

"Some years ago," continued Mr. Rafferty, "he had put in two years service in Mindanao under the military régime and the question was often asked as to how the Insular Government could control Mindanao and Sulu without white troops. Time has answered the question, as for two years there has not been a single American soldier there, nor anything like such a general use of the Scouts organization there as formerly to suppress lawlessness. In fact there had been no general lawlessness during that time. Such internal disorders as had arisen since the inauguration of the civil government had attained to no higher dignity than ordinary police problems and had nearly all been successfully handled by the police or the Constabulary. The great Moro uprising that was threatened before the change took place, never materialized, and it seemed clear to him that both Mindanao and Sulu may be governed very much in the same manner as all other parts of the Philippines."

Mr. Rafferty, however, omitted to mention the one man who is chiefly responsible for this condition of affairs. It is the civilian governor; Governor Frank Carpenter. It is he, and his small brilliant body of white assistants who have broken down the barrier of fear and resentment that ever existed between the Christian Filipino and the Mohammedan Moro. For years the fear of Filipino domination in Mindanao was instilled into the mind of the Moro with the result that the resentment of the Moro against the Filipino rose to a dangerous height. This erroneous belief has been crushed and we now see Moro and Filipino living side by side and working amicably together.

The work of the civilian government under Governor Frank Carpenter in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu has been remarkable. It has been administration of the very highest order and has accomplished wonders. At the same time it would not be fair to forget those military governors who preceded him and prepared the way

for such developments, as without them, it could not have been done. What was formerly a wild, warlike, savage country, is now profoundly tranquil and fairly prosperous and owing to the past six months of abundant rain, great things are expected from the hemp plantations, coconut groves and cattle ranches.

Mr. Rafferty is certainly justified in his laudation of the New Era in Mindanao and Sulu, for his opinions are confirmed by all visitors to this southern portion of the archipelago.

The Manila Carnival.

There is no need for your correspondent to let himself loose on the annual carnival in Manila which opens on February 1, 1916, seeing that you have Mr. Adolph Spitzel in Shanghai as one of the Assistant Director Generals of the great fête. Suffice that the Carnival bids fair to be even a greater success than its predecessors and that the many concessions have sold at top prices.

Extraordinary attractions in the shape of side shows have been promised, while special balls will be given in the great open air ball room every evening. Although it is over a month before the opening day, the many buildings and courts on the spacious grounds are rapidly nearing completion, some of them being exceptionally artistic and beautiful, whilst the Parade committee are also busy in arranging picturesque parades throughout the city. As usual, the sporting fixtures of the week will be the finest it is possible to arrange in Manila, special teams and competitors not only coming to Manila from all over the islands but from other countries as well.

ASIA AND THE WAR.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE INVIOLEATE SEABOARD.

BY

Putman Weale.

One of the most necessary things for Chinese statesmen to realize, before they begin their study of the possible terms of peace, is that the relationship of Europe to the Asia of to-day is largely the result of the vast series of struggles called the Napoleonic Wars. Just as the Congress of Vienna settled in broad outline the map of Europe, so did the relative position of the Sea Powers at the end of that contest decide the fate of Asia. England, who had been struggling bitterly with France for fifty years in the West Indies, in the Americas, along African coasts, as well as in the East, found herself at the close of that fierce battling in such a position of maritime predominance that she was able to build up undisturbed her magnificent Indian Empire, and to establish the great chain of

trading-stations round Africa and Asia which have become such priceless national assets, and which secure the road to Australasia and the Southern Pacific. This expansion, though possessing new a purely political complexion, was in the first instance commercial rather than military; and is so immeasurably the most illuminating fact in the history of European contact with Asia during the nineteenth century that everything else is subordinate to it.

Britain's Path of Empire.

Irresistible causes had brought about a conquest which was haphazard rather than methodic. The industrial revolution which had come through Watts' discovery of the use of steam had so vastly increased the population of England that colonial expansion was the inevitable concomitant of commercial growth. Driven from America by the tragic war of Independence the English path of empire had swung eastwards. The history of India, of Egypt (for politically Egypt belongs to Asia), of Ceylon, of Burma, of Singapore, of Hong-kong, as well as a score of other places, is simply the history of a pressure expressed in terms of territorial conquest because the safeguarding of commerce demanded that.

The doctrines which this activity postulated were based on the mastery of the sea, and though their general acceptance was never complete, so deeply did the prosperity which sprang from the English school of thought impress European statesmen that the colonial expansion of France under Napoleon III as well as the colossal efforts of Russia to reach warm water during later years, were due almost entirely to them.

It was not until the Prussian defeat of Napoleonic France that a new movement is to be discerned which is of the utmost importance in Asiatic politics. The interval which had elapsed between the Congress of Vienna (1815) and the eighties of last century had seen almost all Europe change from agricultural to industrial communities with the economic consequence that the purely English belief in free-trade and *laissez-aller* was now opposed by the protectionist doctrines of Liszt, a German economist whose ideas conflicted absolutely and entirely with those of the Manchester School. In such circumstances, it was inevitable that sooner or later commercial rivalry should develop into political rivalry, and that when a champion could be found to lead the attack, an Empire as vast and as loosely-jointed as that of Tamerlane—and depending for its continued existence on a ceaseless patrol of the waterways—should find not only its world predominance bitterly questioned but its right of

eminent domain directly challenged.

The Emergence of Germany.

Germany was the challenger. It is impossible within the limits of a short article even to indicate how a different geographical situation, a different historical development, and a different mentality, accompanied by a vast growth of material prosperity, inevitably propelled Germany, essentially a land power, into collision with England, essentially a seapower. Nor is it possible to show in detail by what diplomatic strategy the rest of Europe, though still questioning British maritime supremacy and the domination of the all-important Suez and Cape routes, was won into accepting arrangements which contained "compensations."

The great and isolable problem, however, remained Germany, a country which barred from her natural field of expansion in South America by the Monroe Doctrine, was lured towards the African and Asiatic continents. Twenty years ago the main lines of the present conflict were laid when it became plain that the Berlin Government was determined to secure that a settlement made a hundred years ago could not be considered perpetual, and that the modern growth of Europe demanded not only the abandonment of the doctrine of the balance of power but the use of a new diplomatic language.

It was an insignificant incident which put the match to the wood-pile and illuminated the scene with

a lurid light. When the German Emperor in his famous Kruger telegram wished the South African Republics good luck and regretted that he could not actively assist them, the whole world knew at once that a new policy had been launched. England, with her highly sensitive political instinct, feeling rather than knowing that at any moment what was her base as well as her general line of communication, i.e., the Sea, might be attacked, took warning, and from that day onwards her diplomacy was attuned to meet the new situation.

A Ruling Idea.

So far as Asia is concerned that diplomacy was dominated by a single thought. What can be called the Doctrine of the Inviolable Seaboard, a doctrine which had long existed in embryonic form was now made precise. England was passionately determined, no matter what it might cost her, that no cessions of territory on the Asiatic seaboard—and on the North African as well—to European powers should be made which would imperil her sea-routes. It is in this doctrine that must be sought the secret of all Japanese diplomacy as well as of the concrete Anglo-Japanese Alliance; of all the heated diplomacy of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf involving sun-baked islands and arid wastes; of Egyptian diplomacy and the Moroccan arrangement with France. If Chinese statesmen keep that signal fact in mind enigmas become simplicities and a mysterious and shift-



Economy.

With **LEA & PERRINS' Sauce**, a few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature thus:—

Lea & Perrins

in white across the red label on every bottle.

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

ing bargaining is adequately explained.

That bargaining, that diplomacy has the aspect of the element it seeks to protect, the sea. Sometimes it is unalterably placed as if halycon days had really come, those days when as old legend says the waters remain as smooth as a sheet of glass because the kingfisher has made a floating nest and awaits the hatching. But anon great waves arise and suddenly overwhelm those who had been too easily deluded; there is storm and stress, and the sun goes down leaving blood on the angry sky. Few who have investigated the subject can deny that the origin of the tradition of Perfidious Albion is the water tradition of England.

Germany's Plans.

In such circumstances the problem facing a Germany somewhat cruelly confined showed such immense difficulties that a violent solution seemed the only one. If it was impossible to arrange a political partnership which would upset the Monroe Doctrine, if it was impossible to make a combination against England which would present her with an African and Asiatic ultimatum, one course and one only remained: boldly to begin at the most vulnerable points in Asia and Africa and there to build up Germanic enclaves. When these had been thoroughly founded a new equipoise would not only have been established but a counter-offensive invented. Relying upon "centres of activity" as far separated as Agadir is from Bagdad a policy of diplomatic explosions—a sort of political dynamite—would always be ready with which to undermine old supremacies and sap the way forward.

Viewed from this angle the history of past years is very remarkable and very human. The Kiaochow seizure—in which Germany took a Chinese anchorage which Russia had already earmarked in the Cassini Memorandum—was followed by the twisting diplomacy of 1900 and later months. Always manœuvring for position, always in that vulgarism 'trying-out' the strength of various factors, Germany at last decided to China's lasting advantage that China was too remote to serve as the cornerstone of a new edifice, and that the real building-process must commence much nearer home.

The *coup de théâtre* of the Bagdad railway followed, with the warning that Asia Minor and the Near East would serve as a base from which to advance to the Persian Gulf. Disappointed in the result of the Russo-Japanese war (because Russia was turned back from the Far East to the Near East and the English conception of the Asiatic seaboard thereby strengthened) the diplomatic assault on Morocco followed.

Forced to assent to arrangements which had already the validity of treaties, Constantinople and Turkey at last emerged as the only goal which an essentially land-power seeking the sea could safely reach. The rest, the result of years of activity—Kiaochow, the islands of the Southern Pacific, the African colonies—were left "in the air"; and the only thing that could be hoped of them was that with a general conflagration in Europe, 'subject-peoples' could be assisted to rise and that curious polity, the British empire destroyed.

China's Seaboard.

That empire has not been destroyed. That empire is to-day stronger than ever, for the seaboard has not been violated. That empire stands committed to the same imperishable policy which has distinguished it from every other Asiatic sovereignty since the earliest times. A purely civil administration, without tincture of militarism, tending more and more towards the completest forms of personal liberty and free trade ever known, are the essential characteristics of each component part. The rich Chinese communities of Singapore, of the Malay States, of Hongkong, as of a score of other coast places bear witness to the benefits which sea-mastery have secured. To-day it is the message of the sea, which the men of the East are called upon to understand: for them it will be the decisive factor in the making of peace, since the Chinese seaboard in the last analysis depends for its immunity on the same doctrine as that which protects the swarming anchorages which not Asia from Suez to Taku.

Everything else slips away and fades into insignificance beside that flaming beacon. Grouped around it like disciples who have found their faith stand longshoremen and sailors of the most dissimilar races, a strange enough assembly; Arab, Lascar, Malay, Chinese, yes, and even Japanese lisping the same *lingua franca* of commerce as anchor-chains rattle and engines throb and new voyages are prepared. Mother-English, the language of the sea!

THE MEMORIES OF AN OLD CHINA HAND.

EARLY DAYS ON THE YANGTZE.

By John Chanter.

The steamers running on the Yangtze in the early days with which these memories are concerned were—as Captain Lunt, Marine Superintendent of the China Merchants, has been kind enough to remind me—the Fire Queen, the Fire-cracker, the Fire-dart, and the Plymouth Rock, and two of these were of the old-fashioned type, carrying their boilers and funnels on the outside like the old time Mississippi boats. As their speed was very much less than that of the more modern boats, their journeys up to Hankow against a strong current were a long and tedious affair, occupying some five to six days, and they were also further hampered by the very defective charting of the River in those early days. They were all replaced by new ships of a speedier and better type, of which the str. Nanking (renamed Kiangfoo) and the str. Hupeh (renamed Kiangteen) were the first comers in 1874. Others were the Moyune, the Fusiyama, the Hirado, the Hangchow and Fychow, all modern ships, and when the fleet of steamers was sold by Russell & Co. (the old Shanghai Steam Navigation Company) to the present China Merchants S. N. Co., they were gradually replaced by more modern iron ships, and the old wooden ships (with the exception of the Kiangfoo and the Kiangteen) were sold to be broken up.

Shanghai-Tientsin Trade.

Russell & Co. were the premier shipping firm in Shanghai for many years when the Settlement was in its early youth, and took the earliest advantages offered by the opening of outports to establish steamer connexions. The trade between Shanghai and Tientsin was carried on for quite a long time by sailing ships, small barques and brigs, several of which belonged to James Shephard, of London, owner of the old James Shephard of which I wrote in a former article. All of these were rapidly displaced by the fleet of steamers placed on the run by Russell & Co.—the Manchu, the Shanse, the Szechuen, the Chihli and the Shengking—the last-named is the only one still running, renamed Hacan. The entire fleet of river steamers and coasters was sold by Russell & Co. to the newly-formed China Merchants S. N. Co., in March 1877, and that Company has attained its present dimensions and powerful position by the enterprise and careful pilotage of Capt.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from H. M. R. O. D.'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

H. M. R. O. D.'S CURE for ASTHMA

FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.

Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.

Beware of Imitations.

Weir who was appointed its first Marine Superintendent.

Butterfield & Swire were next in the field and started the coast and river trade in 1867. One of their first river boats was the old Tung-sin, formerly a blockade runner during the American Civil War, and she was soon followed by the Peking, Shanghai, and Hankow. The sphere of usefulness of the last three after all the years of good service and adventure has been narrowed down to local service as hulks, the Peking at Wuhu, the Hankow at Hankow, and the Shanghai at Wuhu.

One of the old Glen boats, the str. Glengyle, which I well remember lying in the South West India Docks in the early sixties, was bought by B. & S. in 1867 to open their coasting trade, and she served her turn well till about twenty years ago when she was wrecked on an uncharted rock outside Swatow, called the Glengyle Rock after the ship it had brought to such a disastrous and untimely end. From such small beginnings, the operations of B. & S. extended until now it would be difficult to find a place anywhere on the China coast where the good old houseflag is not very much in evidence.

The Chinkiang Riot of 1889.

I made my first acquaintance with the river ports in Chinkiang in March 1889, a month after the great anti-foreign riot there. All the damage that had been done during that riot was still very much in evidence, and it was clear that the rioters set to work with the best intentions to make a clean sweep of the foreign concession.

The riot started over the alleged ill-treatment of a Chinese beggar by the Sikh Police and at first only some idle youngsters and a few loafers gathered near the Police Station and shouted and yelled to their hearts' content. As I found by subsequent investigation, if there had been a determined man in charge of the Police, capable of giving orders and seeing that they were carried out, the insipid riot would have been crushed in its very inception, but unfortunately there was no one capable of taking command, and when a few determined foreigners did make an attempt to stop the riot subsequently, it was already too late.

All the idle and predatory crowds were soon attracted from the Chinese city, which immediately adjoins the Concession, and started the

work of destruction. The Police Station was the first place to go to, and it was first plundered and then set on fire, and two nearby foreign houses received like treatment. The attention of the rioters was then turned to the British Consulate on the hill, and that was sacked most completely and also set on fire, but fortunately the flames did not make much headway. The British Consul, against whom the Chinese appeared to have a particular grudge, and his wife, who had only got over her confinement a few days before, made their escape over the back wall and eventually gained shelter on board one of the hulks.

The American Consulate next received attention, and the task of sacking it was completed to the entire satisfaction of the rioters. Some slight damage was done to a few more foreign houses just outside the Concession, but before the rioters could do any more serious damage, a large force of Chinese soldiers was brought into the Concession and they soon made short work of the riot, amply proving how easy it would have been to stamp it out at the first start. Later came the settlement for the damage done, the respective claims being



All the world's greatest bands parade before you if you have a Victrola

Everyone likes to hear band music, and on the Victrola you hear it at its very best.

Sousa's Band, Pryor's, Vessella's, Conway's, U. S. Marine Band, Garde Republicaine Band of France—all the famous bands of the world—play for you, and it's just as real as hearing the bands themselves.

Come in any time and have any of these noted bands entertain you. Victrolas \$15 to \$250. Victors \$10 to \$100. Terms to suit your convenience.

Every Genuine Victrola bears the "Dog" Trademark.

Beware of imitations.



THE
BEST OF ALL
ENTERTAINERS
THE
"VICTOR
VICTROLA"

The Worlds best music
at your command.

Prices to suit all Pockets,
write for Descriptive and
illustrated Catalogues.

Victor Agents:

S. MOUTRIE & CO. LTD.

3 NANKING ROAD,

SHANGHAI.

assessed by a Commission consisting of the British Consul and a representative of the Chinese Government, and their awards left a very bitter taste in the mouths of the few besides the Commissioners who could look behind the scenes.

The Development of Chinkiang.

However, Chinkiang soon rose like a phoenix from the ashes and blossomed out into quite a tidy little place. When I first arrived there, the place known as the lorcha anchorage, between Garlic Hill at the northern end of the Settlement and Golden Island with its very ancient and picturesque pagoda, was a fine expanse of water where fleets of lorchas and not a few men-of-war found safe anchorage in fifteen fathoms of water, and no one dreamed of the near impending changes. Those were still the palmy days of the old lorchas, most of them under the command of foreign skippers with Chinese crews.

Though the work was heart-breaking and tedious beyond all imagination, yet good money was made by these enterprising old mudlarks, and the rapid decay of the lorcha business only dates from the introduction of the German and Japanese river steamers. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s old hulk, the *ertswile* P. & O. str. *Oriassa*, was moored in deep water within easy reach of the Bund, and close under her stern was Butterfield & Swire's hulk still closer in shore. Between her and the Custom House lay McBain's little hulk, and between her and the Bund was a veritable whirlpool of water, ten fathoms deep. The two hulks of the China Merchants' Co., were moored just below the entrance of the Grand Canal, that world-famous waterway which is in such a sadly neglected condition now.

What do we find in Chinkiang now? Some twenty years ago I wrote a leading article for the now defunct "China Gazette" under the caption "Chinkiang," which wound up as follows, "And when they find themselves with a big mudflat at their front door extending half way across the Yangtze, what will Chinkiang do then?" and I was not the only pebble on the beach by any means.

What was prophesied then has come to pass sure enough. The big deep water bay between Garlic Hill and Golden Island is now a huge mudflat, well above high water, and covered with scores of squatters' huts, and parts of the immense accretion are already quite ready for reclamation. Jardine's hulk has actually been moved half-way across the river and the other hulks are following fast. What is to be done about the mud flat fast rising at their front door is the question of the hour, and I don't think I shall attempt a solution of the problem.

There is one small point, though, which I would like to draw attention to. All seafarers and others who use the mighty Yangtze as a highway for traffic with the interior of China, know all about its very varying and treacherous currents. They know from sad experience that where there is deep water one winter, there may be a mudflat the next and a new channel has to be found. All this disastrous silting up at Chinkiang has taken place during the past twenty-five years, but who will guarantee that during the next twenty-five years the great Father of Rivers will not change his mind and reverse the process? In 1940 Chinkiang may again rise sheer from the river bed and the biggest ships may again be able to lie at anchor close in shore. Stranger things than that have happened within the memory of man on the Yangtze, and a policy of patient watching may not be very far amiss.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

RECRUITING "DOWN UNDER."

From Our Own Correspondent.

Sydney, Dec. 15.

Although fighting comes very strange to us—for generations we were accustomed to boast that, in all our lives, we had never seen a shot fired in anger—it is the contribution of Australia to the great war which is the most notable feature in our history. "Our Boys", in common with those of New Zealand and Canada, have shown that the vicissitudes of colonial life have strengthened the fighting qualities of the race, and have enabled them to win laurels in this, as in the department of sport. A particularly hard job has been set them at the Dardanelles, and a very large number of them have found honourable graves.

The hospital ships which are arriving weekly with sick and wounded tell graphically the story of the dangers they have braved. Still, there is no discouragement, and there is a tacit understanding to refrain from the bitter criticism which is courted by the action of the Imperial authorities in attempting a task so formidable with forces so inadequate. In addition to our quota of 9,500 men per month, who are required to maintain the strength of our Continent at the front, the Government has undertaken to send an additional force of 50,000. The necessary reserves will very soon require double this number, but no doubt is entertained as to our ability to "fill the bill."

Hindrances to Recruiting.

It would be idle to affirm, however, that enlistment is proceeding as rapidly as could be desired, or that recruiting appeals meet with a very general response. Several causes are responsible. In the first place, "Labour" is in power in the Commonwealth, and in five out of the six States which compose it. Naturally, it is the chief aim of Labour Governments to make things as comfortable as possible for "the working man." The climate is genial. Up to the present, employment at liberal wages has been pretty generally obtainable, and the hours of labour are short. It needs some powerful attraction to induce men to turn their backs on these advantages, in order to face the hardships and dangers of warfare.

Many, to their honour, do it. Even members of Parliament, professional men, and many others, have thrown up comfortable billets at their country's call. But very large numbers have never been instructed as to the claims of public duty, and have been brought up to believe that "the whole duty of man" is to make himself as comfortable as circumstances will permit.

Another cause of slackness is that we are so far removed from the scene of operations that neither the danger of invasion, nor the desire to avenge the wrongs of the oppressed peoples, appeal to Australians as strongly as they do to Britons. When they once get to work, they show the stuff they are made of. But they are not in so great a hurry to tackle the job as their best friends desire. A special effort is now being made, in order to raise the number needed. Every male adult of military age is to receive an appeal from the Prime Minister, asking whether he will enlist, and if so, when? If he is not willing, he is being asked to give his reasons. Replies are to be sent to local municipal authorities, who are asked to constitute themselves recruiting committees, and to do their utmost to remove removable objections.

A tolerably severe pressure is also exercised socially, many employers refusing to entertain applications for employment from men of military age unless they can show that they have been rejected as unfit for military service. There is a strong movement in favour of resorting to conscription. But it is strenuously opposed by the trades unions, and, so long as they are politically in the ascendant, it will not be attempted. The opposition is so strong, indeed, that it is doubtful if it would be possible to enforce it. Even the "moral suasion" that is being resorted to is bitterly resented by the unions, so that the success of the appeal is still doubtful.

Government Control of Wheat.

Wheatgrowers are tantalized by the view of high market prices which they are not allowed to obtain. Although the Government had promised not to interfere with the marketing of this year's crop, it has nevertheless taken over the whole. No one is allowed to sell wheat to any one but the Government. It gives a certificate, when the grain is delivered at any country railway station, and this certificate entitles the holder to obtain an advance from the bank of 2/6 per bushel. This is supposed to be the equivalent of 3/- per bushel f.o.b. Sydney. The Government is supplying millers at London parity, which, just now, is about 5/- per bushel. If millers were to buy direct from growers, both buyer and seller would become law-breakers, and would be liable to severe punishment. An account is to be kept, and in November next if the Government has made any profit it promises to divide it among the growers, pro rata, according to the quantity they have respectively brought in. This is an arrangement into which the Governments of all the States have entered. It had its origin in the scarcity of vessels to carry the exportable surplus. The Federal Government, deeming itself in a better position to charter vessels than private operators would be, entered the field in that behalf, and announced that no vessels except those chartered at its instance, and by its authority, would be allowed clearance with wheat.

The apportionment of the space to be thus secured presented some difficulty, and the States agreed to undertake the purchase, sale, or shipment of the crop. The actual business is effected through reputable firms who have been appointed as agents. The Governments maintain that their intervention was absolutely necessary, owing to the dearth of available shipping, and to the preference of ship-owners for shorter voyages than that to Australia. Farmers will have to pay 5 per cent. interest on the advances which they obtain from the banks, and it is expected that the charges for commission, receiving, delivering, etc., will work out at between threepence and fourpence per bushel.

The Australian bushel, it may be noted, is 60lb. avoirdupois. Naturally, farmers are inclined to resent the interference. But the position is very critical, and it may prove that intervention was necessary. If the first advance were fixed on a more liberal scale, there would be little serious opposition. This, however, cannot be altered unless all the Governments agree. At present, buying, as they are, on credit, and selling, both locally and in London, for cash, they bid fair to obtain

thumping big loans at the farmers' expense. The probable value of the crop as a whole will be between 20 and 30 millions sterling. It is hoped, however, that the Governments will declare an interim "dividend" about April next, if the position warrants them in so doing.

Finance.

War expenditure, as may be supposed, is running away with money at a great rate. The Commonwealth has borrowed eighteen millions from the Imperial Government, and ten millions in gold from the banks, giving the latter notes, which they are not to present for payment till after the war. It has issued notes till they lie idle in the coffers of the banks, the amount being far in excess of requirements for local currency. It recently floated a local loan, for five millions nominally. Over 13 millions was actually subscribed, and accepted. It is now in the market for ten millions more. The rate is nominally four and a half per cent., but the interest given, in conjunction with the promised redemption of the loan in ten years' time, brings the effective interest up to nearly 5 per cent.

These loans are very attractive to those who have the control of large sums of money, as the interest is free of income tax. Our income tax is a terror. It is cumulative, i.e., the larger one's income, the higher the rate per £ which he has to pay. It runs up to 7/6 in the £. Even moderate incomes have to pay very smartly. No wonder, therefore, that the loans which carry exemption are over-subscribed. Concurrently with the Federal borrowing for war purposes, the States are also borrowing for the construction of railways. New South Wales is most conspicuous in this connexion, spending seven or eight millions of loan money per annum.

Germany and Australian Wool.

Sir Joseph Carruthers aroused suspicious misgivings the other day by pointing out that Italy is not at war with Germany, and that it is possible, therefore, that Australian wool might find its way into the hands of the enemy by way of Genoa. The attention of the authorities has been directed to this danger, and it is believed that they have taken effective precautions to prevent anything of the kind. It is certain that German buying agents, who before the war, were very strong in Australian centres, made strong efforts to continue in the business by indirect means, and strong action was taken by other wool-buyers to keep them out of it. On more than one occasion, the woollensing auctioneers refused to accept bids from firms who were "suspect" from this cause.

Shipments to U.S.A. ports, it is noted, already total 113,000 bales—a much larger quantity than usual, and some folks are beginning to wonder whether German firms have a finger in this tempting pie. The Textile Alliance has undertaken to be vigilant against enemy agents securing wool or fabric in America, and on this understanding the embargo against exportation to the States was removed. There is undoubtedly a strong legitimate demand for raw material to fulfil contracts with the Allied Powers, as well as to supply the local demand, which has been immensely strengthened by improved industrial and commercial conditions. German, or half-German, firms, however, are so numerous in America, and their ramifications are so extensive, that it is doubtful if it has been found possible wholly to exclude them.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF MALARIAL FEVER.

The French have a brave old proverb: *De grande maladie vient en grande santé*—"From a great illness a man comes to a great health."

A striking case in point is that of Mr. M. J. Seth, Great Western Hotel, Bombay, who has written as follows to the proprietors of Sanatogen:

"As long as I live I shall pray for the continued success of Sanatogen, which has undoubtedly saved my life. Owing to repeated attacks of malarial fever I had become an absolute wreck and could not eat anything, the fever having brought dyspepsia, biliousness, anæmia, sleeplessness, and ulcers in the stomach, whilst my nervous system was terribly undermined. After taking Sanatogen I had no more attacks of fever, my appetite and digestion improved, and I could eat and enjoy my food. My health is now perfect, and a great feeling of cheerfulness has come over me."

This is by no means an exceptional case; on the contrary, there is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen in similar conditions. In typhoid fever, for example, the *Indian Lancet* states that "Sanatogen proved superior to any other preparation employed." It also produces quite wonderful results in all cases of nerve-weakness. (Sanatogen, by the way, is made in Great Britain and can be obtained at all Chemists.) Those who wish to learn more about it should write, mentioning this paper, to The Sanatogen Company of China, No. 1, The Bund (First Floor), Shanghai, who will send an interesting Booklet on the subject.

ARMED ROBBERIES IN SHANGHAI.

FORTY ALLEGED ROBBERS UNDER ARREST.

During the past fortnight about forty alleged armed robbers have been arrested by the Municipal Police, charged with being connected with various armed robberies committed within the past few weeks. Some of these have been dealt with by the Mixed Court and others have been remanded to enable the police to connect the individual accused with specific robberies. Twenty-five of these gentry are now in custody at the Louza police station alone.

A great proportion of these men commonly designated as armed robbers, are ex-soldiers who are loitering about Shanghai with no visible means of support and who have come here from other provinces. It has been noted that nearly all the armed robbers are natives of interior provinces and it is thought by the police that they have come to Shanghai in the expectation that "trouble" might break out here. There are supposed to be about 100 of these ex-soldier loafers who have turned armed robbers, and most of the gang which is supposed to be more or less organized, live outside the Settlement.

Police Handicapped.

The police are gradually running up these dangerous characters but they are much handicapped owing to the fact that in the majority of cases where Chinese are robbed no alarm or outcry is made at the time, and the robbery is only reported to the police some time later when the victims happen to think of it. An example of this is found in the case of an armed robbery on Saturday night at 202 Yuenfong Road. Two men, one of whom was armed with a revolver, entered the shop and by intimidating the inmates secured \$75 and got away, going toward Hanbury Road. Everything was quietly done, and no alarm whatever was made by those who were robbed, and the manager of the shop could give no description of the robbers. Three occupants at the rear of the shop knew nothing of the robbery, nor did those in a pawn-shop directly opposite. Even the constable in the police box only 100 yards away from the robbed shop knew nothing about the affair until he was informed about twenty minutes later.

The Municipal Police with the assistance of the police of the French Concession on Sunday arrested in the French Concession three men who are charged with being concerned in an armed robbery in Penang Road, which is in the Gordon Road police district on the outskirts of the Settlement. The men were identified by two articles of clothing in their possession which

were stolen. Later the French Police arrested another of the same gang.

Cases at the Mixed Court.

The promptness and courage of a Chinese constable in tackling and capturing a man he previously knew to be armed was commented upon in favourable terms on Monday morning at the Mixed Court, when Mr. Garstin, the British Assessor, sat with Magistrate Waung to hear the case against Nyung Taz-kyuh, an ex-constable, a native of Anhui, and formerly a soldier, that he, not being a duly authorized person, unlawfully carried a revolver on North Thibet Road. He was further charged with conspiring with two others to commit certain armed robberies in the Chinese City of Shanghai.

It appears that the constable obtained information that the defendant, who was walking with two other men was armed with a revolver. He followed him and when a suitable opportunity presented itself, jumped on him and effected his capture.

The Assessor said that the Chinese constable, who made the arrest, appeared to have acted with considerable courage in seizing the accused after he had been informed he was carrying a revolver. The defendant was ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

At the same Court, before Mr. Grant Jones and Magistrate Yu, Dzung Ah-kung was charged with being in unlawful possession of a five-chambered revolver fully loaded. He stated that he had been repairing the weapon for a friend and was on his way to return it when he was arrested.

He was sent to prison for two years, returning from expulsion also being charged against him.

THE FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

NOTES ON THE COUNTRY DAMAGED.

Telegrams during the last few days show that the extensive system of dykes shutting out the sea and protecting the low lying parts of Holland from the rivers, has been subjected to a huge strain by a heavy gale and an unprecedented tidal wave. The resultant floods may consequently be looked upon as exceptional as much by reason of the locality in which they have occurred as their cause. Generally speaking floods in Holland have been caused by the inability of the rivers to carry off all the water coming down from their sources the effect being that the inundations have occurred rather further from the sea than in this case. In this instance the rush of the tidal wave

up the various estuaries, and sometimes against the dykes actually facing the sea, has in one case piled the waters between the dykes until they have broken down, while in the other the force of the sea has enabled the waters to burst through.

Between Rotterdam and Dordrecht.

There appear from the cables to hand, to be examples of both occurrences recently in Holland, and as an example of the first, the district between Rotterdam and Dordrecht may very well be quoted. According to a Dutch resident of Shanghai there is between the above mentioned places a narrow, but important, waterway, the Noord, a tributary of the Lek. The improvement of this waterway, to make it navigable, has been under consideration for some time, and it would seem that the high tidal wave coming in past the Hook of Holland would pile up in the narrow waterway and burst through the dykes. It would almost necessarily follow that the important railway running from Rotterdam to Dordrecht, and thence to south Holland, would suffer as the cables indicate it has.

A glance at the map shows that the full force of a gale, bringing about the effects mentioned above, would be felt on the strip of coastline between the Hook of Holland and Texel, and indeed throughout the archipelago off the coast of Friesland up to the mouth of the Ems. The coast from the Hook of Holland and northwards is protected by a series of dykes which in places are replaced by dunes. Ymuiden is practically in the centre of this stretch of coast.

Considerable damage appears also to have been done in the Zuyder Zee, where on the western side the small island of Marken has been submerged and also the town Monnikendam which is on the mainland between Amsterdam and Edam, though rather nearer the latter. Zwolle near the river Yssel seems to have suffered in precisely the same way as the district round the Noord.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

In the out-ports can rely on fresh supplies of Films, Plates and Papers and all Photo Sundries, by sending to

MACTAVISH & LEHMANN LD.

The Hongkew Medical Hall.

Developing and Printing by experienced operators.

Repairs to cameras a speciality.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

POSITION OF SHANGHAI RUBBER COMPANIES.

In reference to the suggestion that Shanghai rubber companies should agree to subject themselves to a self-imposed tax of one cent per pound of output, a representative of the "North-China Daily News" who on Wednesday made inquiry among several of the more representative men locally interested in rubber companies, found the general feeling to be that the great majority of local companies are quite willing—even anxious—to adopt the suggestion, and it seems more than probable at the time of writing that at least ninety per cent. of Shanghai British companies will agree to a voluntary tax as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that boards of directors have no power to make the necessary appropriations, and that all they can do is to recommend to the shareholders that resolutions be passed empowering the directors to make the necessary arrangements by which one cent for each pound of rubber produced will be set aside to be sent to the Home Government, or otherwise used as may be agreed upon.

At the meeting held on Thursday afternoon of the Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estates the chairman put the matter before the shareholders. From the general tone of the comments heard on the subject it is safe to say that other companies will take up the suggestion as they hold their annual meetings. The suggestion was heard in one quarter that those companies whose next annual meeting will not be held for some months should call special meetings in order earlier to pass on the matter.

Straits Companies.

Nearly all the companies—if not all—operating in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States are already contributing to the Rubber Growers' Association, the head office of which is in London. This contribution is small, being 6d. per acre in bearing for the years 1915, 1916, and 1917, and the money so raised is devoted to the aid of all men who have gone to the front from British Malaya. The F.M.S. Government doubles whatever amount is raised in this way. Contributions are also made to other funds in Malaya.

Our representative found but one discordant note in the harmony of approval of the suggestion that some voluntary tax should be imposed in view of the fact that Home companies are to be taxed, and that was that the companies should wait and see if the new excess pro-

fits tax is extended to British companies registered at Shanghai or Hongkong, before imposing any voluntary tax. This opinion is answered by those who favour the plan by saying that if the local companies voluntarily tax themselves the probabilities are that the new Excess Profits Act will not be extended to apply to them, but that if they do not levy some sort of self-imposed tax the new Act may be applied under the same terms as at Home—whatever those terms may be.

In this connexion Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., the local secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpung Rubber Estates, Ltd. (a Home company) on Wednesday received the following telegram from their head office at London:

"Under current finance Act there is no liability. 1916 Act not known as yet. There is every probability of rubber producing industry receiving special terms."

Companies whose plantations are in Java or Sumatra, it may be noted, are already paying a tax to the Dutch East Indies Government, a tax on profits, so that these companies may not be expected to join in any scheme that may be adopted by these companies operating in British Malaya.

FOR THOSE GOING HOME.

THE REGULATIONS ABOUT PASSPORTS.

The provisions of the Defence of the Realm Regulations are as a rule so vaguely known that the following should be of interest to those about to proceed Home, as showing the necessity for obtaining a passport or some other document which indubitably proves the nationality of the holder:—

Regulation 14 c.—(1). A person coming from, or intending to proceed to, any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a valid passport issued to him not more than two years previously, by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or, in the case of a person coming from a place outside the United Kingdom, either such a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity. To every such passport and document as aforesaid there must be attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates. In the case of British subjects resident in Ireland special permission to embark may be given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland instead of by a Secretary of State.

(2). If any person lands or em-

barks in contravention of this regulation, or if where any such special permission to land has been granted by a Secretary of State subject to any conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3). For the purposes of this regulation the expression "passenger" includes any person carried on a ship other than a master or persons employed in the work or service of the ship.

A permit from the Secretary of State will only be granted in exceptional cases, e.g., where a person whether British or alien is for some reason ineligible for a passport, while a permit from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will be issued in proper cases to British subjects resident in Ireland in lieu of a passport.

British male subjects of military age (i.e., between the ages of 18 and 41) who desire to leave the United Kingdom (a) if resident in England, Scotland or Wales must hold either a passport issued by the Foreign Office on or after November 15, 1915, or a passport issued before November 15, 1915, which has been viséed by the Foreign Office since that date; (b) if a resident in Ireland must hold either a passport or a viséed passport as specified in (a) or a permit issued by the Lord Lieutenant.

IMPRESSIONS OF MONTENEGRO.

A LAND WHERE EVERY MAN IS A SOLDIER.

A study of the smaller peoples assuredly is to gain a greater conception of what nationalism really means; the smaller people who remain a people by virtue of their extraordinary virility, who retain their nationality in spite of their size, whose strength is developed by constantly repeated attacks on their independence. The Montenegrins, whose total population borders only on five hundred thousand all told and whose countryside could easily be contained within the boundary lines of the three counties Kent, Surrey and Sussex, possess the quality of self-preservation strongly marked. Every man a soldier, the Montenegrin at all times goes armed, his pistol and yataghan, to say nothing of his long pipe, tucked into his gaudy girdle, he carries a rifle even in times of comparative peace. He is universally educated and possesses a facility for the exchange of his weapon for a pen, while his birth-right makes him an agriculturist of infinite resource.

Entering Montenegro from the Dalmatian port, Cattaro, a precipitous pass has to be negotiated.

So steep it appears as viewed from the unruffled waters of the landlocked bay, the Bocche di Cattaro, as to be wellnigh an impenetrable barrier, but once clear of the citadel a start is made over, at first, good roads and you brace yourself to the series of seventy-three zig-zags which in normal times are thronged with strings of mules and ponies laden with country produce defiling down into Cattaro. Accompanying them are groups of men and women, the latter frequently bearing burdens almost as heavy as those carried by the animals themselves, while unattached men with the lightness and agility born of the mountains will cut short the tedium of the road and in straight descent leap from rock to rock, among which a false step would mean instant death, reaching the streets of white-washed houses gleaming in the sun in less than half the time taken by a more conventional method. Like their neighbours in Dalmatia, which Napoleon was wont to regard as a nursery in which to grow tall soldiers for his army, they are fine fellows, of a hardihood, endurance and physique difficult to match, impossible to beat.

The Approach from Cattaro.

Most travellers to Cetinje approach it from Cattaro and all must be impressed by the infinite care and industry displayed in the cultivation of every cultivable patch of ground along that route, the tiny fields of corn and maize which yield annually a double harvest, the terraces of vineyards, the little fig, pomegranate and almond orchards. A climb of some five thousand feet and the top of the pass, which opens out upon the plateau of Niegush, is reached. Should a bird's eye view of what may be said to embrace practically the entire principality be desired, the ascent from here of the heights of Mount Lovchen forms no insuperable difficulty. The effort will most certainly reap a handsome reward. It is not hard to realize that environment, the rugged mountain chains, played their part in the moulding of this sturdy race. Wooded though many of the mountains are, the prevailing effect looking northwards remains greyly sterile. On the one side the whole of Montenegro, several ranges of mountains in Bosnia, a great part of Herzegovina, the lake of Skutari in Albania and the adjacent plains. On the other, the Bay of Cattaro forming a prelude to the dark waters of the Adriatic stretching away as far as the eye can reach. In the immediate neighbourhood of the mountain the plains and valleys are alive with a busy population, tending their flocks of sheep and goats, tilling their fields; for the ownership of land is as universal as is primary instruction, as also is military service; a community whose interests are as one, for

whose independence to fight is a glorious tradition.

Cetinje.

Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, has the distinction of being the smallest capital in the world. It stands some three thousand feet above sea level in the midst of a sandy plain, and, shut in by precipitous rocks, is traversed by a narrow river. A couple of streets in addition to the palace and monastery, are sufficient to house the small population and as well there are the barracks in which a permanent garrison of six hundred men is quartered. The monastery, a comprehensive array of buildings which surrounded by walls includes the prison, a school, library, printing establishment, the residences of the archimandrite and the bishop, as well as the chapel which is held in great veneration as the burial place of the sainted Peter I. and of Prince Danilo.

The palace is even simpler in effect—a plain building of two storeys erected on either side of a court and enclosed within high walls. This mountain metropolis, so long cut off from the world, has none the less played its part in the world's drama of recent years. Nicholas, the reigning Prince, has been not unsuitably described as "the father-in-law of Europe" and, as everyone knows, one of his most beautiful daughters has cemented the friendship that exists between his country and Italy by becoming the Queen of Italy's ruler, an event which has had great bearing upon the political and economic conditions of her father's mountain state. Two other Montenegrin princesses married Russians, another became Queen of Serbia, while the fifth daughter of the royal house became the wife of Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg.

Influence of Italy.

Commercially, to-day Montenegro is practically an Italian colony. Italians manage the tobacco monopoly; they conduct, under the Montenegrin flag, the navigation on Lake Scutari; they control the Marconi station at Antivari, and the time is not long past when this condition of affairs was apt to cause some restless spirits to raise the cry of "Montenegro for the Montenegrins." Capital, however, has been scarce and probably the country has reaped greater advantages under this system of foreign concessions than would otherwise have been the case.

Since 1906 Montenegro has had its own coinage, based on a silver unit called a "perper." A bank has, as a natural corollary, been founded, and in 1908 a railway connecting Scutari with the harbour of Antivari was inaugurated. Cetinje is joined by a motor car service with Cattaro and Podgoritz; telephones are installed in this simple, Dart-

moor-like-village capital, which is now lighted by electricity. Princes and officers dressed, alas! in khaki, represent among giants clad in the splendidly picturesque national costume, the onset of modernity in Montenegro.

MEETINGS.

KUNG YIK COTTON CO. MEETING.

The sixth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held on Tuesday morning at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

There were present: Mr. J. Johnston (presiding), Messrs. O. W. Wrightson, and Chai Lai-fong (members of the Consulting Committee), Mr. A. Brooke-Smith (Secretary), Mr. Jas. Kerfoot (Mill Superintendent), Messrs. E. C. B. Hornell, G. P. Forster, M. D. Morrison, Pan Ching-foo, C. H. C. Platt, F. J. Burrett, R. S. Piercy, H. J. Clark, A. Woods, E. B. Clarke and S. Hammond (shareholders).

The notice calling the meeting and the Auditor's report having been read, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen:—With your permission, I will take the report and accounts, which have been in your hands for some days, as read.

The profit for the year was Tls. 184,588.29, which, with the amount of Tls. 5,366.90 brought forward, leaves Tls. 189,955.19 available for appropriation. While the result falls short of our record year—1912/13—when we earned Tls. 188,383.08—I trust you will consider it very encouraging.

The accounts clearly set forth the position of the Company and it does not appear to be necessary for me to do more than touch upon some of the items in the report. You will have seen that it is proposed to pay a dividend of Tls. 1.50 per share, and I venture to hope that this return will have your approval.

Including the proposed dividend, the Company will have paid 69 per cent. to its shareholders in five years, which I think you will admit is a satisfactory return on the capital invested.

We are depreciating buildings by Tls. 12,000—the same as last year—and it is considered desirable to write Tls. 32,000 off plant and machinery—this is Tls. 2,000 more than last year and is necessitated by additions to the mill.

The proposed appropriation of Tls. 25,000 to Equalization of Dividend Account will, if confirmed by you, bring that fund up to Tls. 190,000, and you will, no doubt, agree with me that it is sound to build up a reserve, which can be made use of in lean years.

Much depends upon the energy of the mill staff, and I trust you will approve the payment of a bonus of Tls. 3,000 to our employees in recognition of their services during the past twelve months, and your general managers desire me to take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Company by all employees from the mill superintendent, Mr. Kerfoot, downwards.

During the year we have increased our weaving plant by 100 looms, and I look for a satisfactory return from this addition. We have worked full time during the year, and, on the whole, we have no reason to complain of the demand for our products, but during the last three months of our year we suffered somewhat from the high cost of cotton, and poor off-take of yarn and cloth, brought about by the Monarchical movement. While we have recently experienced more inquiry, prices still leave a good deal to be desired, and your general managers view the outlook for the future with concern—it is to be hoped, however, that we shall not have to resort to short time.

The scarcity of dyes is undoubtedly restricting the consumption of yarn and grey cloth, as extreme prices have now to be charged for all coloured cloths, and in this respect there will be little relief until the European war is at an end, or the Chinese produce abundant supplies of dyeing material.

Last season's crop of China cotton was satisfactory, but I am sorry to say that this year's output in the districts adjacent to Shanghai is much below the average both in quantity and quality, and I expect it will be found necessary to import larger quantities than usual of foreign cottons and varieties grown in other parts of China.

The Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association continues to do good work, and I would like to mention that, while it has not stopped the adulteration of cotton, it keeps it within reasonable bounds.

I am pleased to say that the Insurance Companies have at last decided to again allow us the full rebate of 40 per cent for our sprinkler installation.

I think I have referred to all matters that will interest you, but if any shareholders have questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That the report and accounts as presented be adopted—proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. O. W. Wrightson:

That a dividend be paid of Tls. 1.50 per share—proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. G. P. Forster.

That a bonus of Tls. 3,000 be paid to the staff at the mill—proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. F. J. Burrett.

That Messrs. J. Johnstone, C. W. Wrightson and Chai Lai-fong be re-elected as the Consulting Committee for the ensuing year—proposed by Mr. A. Woods and seconded by Mr. O. H. C. Platt.

That Mr. G. R. Wingrove be re-elected Auditor for the ensuing year—proposed by Mr. F. J. Burrett and seconded by Mr. A. Woods.

This was all the business of the meeting, which terminated with the chairman's announcement that dividend warrants would be ready the next day.

"A" CO. (BRITISH) S.V.C.

The annual meeting of members of "A" Co. (British) S.V.C. was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, Major Pilcher presiding over a good attendance.

In addressing the meeting, the chairman said that this was the first meeting which they had held as a British unit, and he was glad to be able to say that the Company was flourishing and "going very strong." On April 30 last year the Company was only 96 strong; to-day it was 115 strong. (Applause).

Thirty-one men, continued Major Pilcher, had gone home direct from the Company on active service, and all except one had received, or were recommended for, commissions. The one exception was Pte. Wood, of the North-China Daily News, who had been offered a commission at least twice and refused it. Of the old members of the Company, there were about 33 now serving in His Majesty's Forces—which brought their total up to 64.

The Chairman then referred with regret to the death of two members of the Company—Lieutenants Bussy and Oppe—both of whom had fallen in the service of their country.

The accounts for the year were afterwards adopted, and the various committees elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. W. T. Bowen was elected an honorary member of the Company, as also were the following members who have resigned the Company to proceed home to join His Majesty's Army since the outbreak of war:—

R. Baldwin, R. F. Barff, J. W. C. Bolland, W. B. Cornaby, A. E. Clayton, A. V. Davies, A. N. Duffy, A. T. Downie, T. Fletcher, H. J. Faers, A. E. Griffin, L. H. Hitchcock, V. Hardy, A. W. Hayward, F. S. C. Jones, W. N. Lowe, H. J. H. Lowe, B. D. C. Morgan, J. E. Needham, H. E. Pollard, H. M. Short, H. Such, R. F. Scott, J. H. Smart, W. Smart, W. C. Taylor, F. G. C. Walker, R. A. Williams, R. Wood, also F. W. Alexander, who is leaving on the 24th inst.

The meeting decided that the company should have a re-union in the Spring in the form of a dinner,

Major Pilcher read the following letter received that day.

St. Stephen's House,
Westminster, S. W.

Dec. 21, 1915.

Sir,—I am very much obliged for your letter of the 22nd ultimo informing me that the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the "A" Co., British, of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps propose to endow six beds in these Hospitals, and that the first instalment of £25, towards the amount of £375, will be forwarded by you shortly.

On behalf of the Committee of these Hospitals, I will ask you to accept their warmest thanks for this generous gift, and to convey the same to the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Company under your command. Their sympathy and help in this great national work is much valued.

I note your wishes with regard to the beds. There will be a tablet fixed over each bed with the following inscription:—

"A" Co., British, of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps Bed."

As desired by you, the beds will be used for crippled soldiers, and, when possible, preference will be given to men of the Overseas Contingents.

I would ask you to convey the thanks of my Committee to H.M.S. Consul General, Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G., for having approved of this generous gift in order to help maintain a great national work.

O. H. KENDERDINE.

Hon. Secretary.

P.S. I am enclosing 20 copies of the recent circulars giving details of these Hospitals for distribution amongst the kind donors.

Major Pilcher added that the company had guaranteed the maintenance of the beds to January 31, 1917. That would mean a total of £375, and would be sent home at the rate of £25 a month.

CHEMPEDAK RUBBER AND GAMBIER ESTATE LIMITED.

The sixth annual general meeting of the Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate Ltd. was held on Thursday afternoon at the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co. Ltd., there being present the following directors, Mr. W. S. Davidson (chairman), Mr. W. S. Jackson, Mr. C. W. Wrightson, and shareholders representing 9,608 shares. Mr. A. J. Welch was secretary.

The notice calling the meeting having been read, the chairman said:

Gentlemen:—With your permission I intend to follow the usual custom of taking the report and accounts as read, as they have been issued for some time and, no doubt, you have studied them carefully.

The Auditors' report is as follows:—

"We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. The above balance sheet, which is in accordance with the books, accounts and vouchers in Shanghai, and the audited accounts received from the Malacca agents, is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at October 31, 1915, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the books of the Company. Title deeds for 188 acres, 1 rood and 33 poles, have not yet been issued."

(Sd.) LOWE, BINGHAM &
MATTHEWS,
Auditors.

Shanghai, December 22, 1915.

The accounts are presented in the usual form, and it has been the endeavour of your Directors to make the report as complete as possible.

Notwithstanding the fact that the output for the year exceeded that for the previous year by less than 8,000 lb., the balance transferred from working account is nearly double that of the previous year.

This result is chiefly attributable to the lower cost of production, which was about 3½d. per pound less than that of the previous year, but I should also remind you that the unsold stock in last year's accounts was taken in at a very low valuation.

Following up this precedent, the unsold stock in the accounts now before you has been valued at 75 tael cents, or, roughly, 1/10½ per pound, and, thanks to the very considerable improvement in the price of rubber which has taken place since the close of the Company's year, it should realize a very substantial surplus.

The average number of trees in tapping throughout the year was 3,300 less than that of the previous year. This was due to thinning out, which, as you will have learned from the report, necessitated the removal of 4,800 trees that were being tapped.

The removal of these 4,800 trees, no doubt, was partly responsible for the output falling short of the estimate, but shortage of Chinese labour, owing to the repatriation of many thousands by the Straits Government, also contributed.

The policy of thinning out, where the trees are planted too closely,

will be continued until the desired number per acre, approximately 100, is reached; but this number will vary according to the soil and situation.

Turning to the balance sheet you will see that the sum charged to development account was Tls. 13,180.24. This represents an expenditure of rather less than £4 per acre per annum, and may be regarded as satisfactory.

The other expenditure on capital account is quite ordinary and, I think, requires no explanation.

You will not have failed, however, to notice that the capital was increased during the year by the issue of 1,500 new shares. These shares were sold in June last at par, and in doing so your directors carried out the promise made to you at the last annual meeting.

The capital now works out at under £36 per planted acre which must be regarded as moderate, particularly as, from now on, the cost of upkeep of the immature area will not be a serious drain on the revenue, since the proportion of general expenditure to be charged to development will diminish rapidly.

That is all I have to say about the accounts, but to enable you to appreciate the company's position and prospects, I may tell you that the output for the current year is estimated at 110,000 lb., and that the cost of production, which will include 70 per cent. of general expenditure, will probably be about the same as for last year, while the sum to be spent on capital account including 30 per cent. of general charges, is estimated at Straits \$10,500. Of the estimated output, 24 tons, or about one half, have been sold forward at 2/9½ per pound, f.o.b. Malacca, and it is the present intention of your Directors to market the rest of the crop as ready cargo.

The estate is reported by the Company's agents in Malacca to be in a very satisfactory condition, and the growth of the rubber, especially the younger trees, to be excellent.

Weeding costs again show a reduction and the estimates of expenditure for the current year fore-shadow a further decrease.

Mr. Robertson, the manager, continues in charge of your property and is reported to have made good progress in getting the estate into first class order.

It must be very gratifying to you to know that your estate is now regarded as a healthy one, after being for three years considered as distinctly unhealthy, and I am sure you will join with me in hoping that it may continue to be so regarded.

That concludes my remarks, Gentlemen, but before formally proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I should like to say that the suggestion has been put forward that Shanghai Rubber

Companies should contribute to one of the many Allied Funds, and that, if this suggestion takes on more concrete shape, your Directors will give it every consideration.

If there are any questions I shall do my best to answer them.

No questions being asked the following five resolutions were passed without discussion:

"That the report and accounts as presented be passed." Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. S. Jackson.

"That a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. equal to Tls. 1.00 per share be paid." Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by C. W. Wrightson.

"That the appointment of Mr. C. W. Wrightson as a director be confirmed." Proposed by The Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. S. Jackson.

"That Mr. W. S. Davidson be elected a director of the Company." Proposed: Mr. H. H. Read, seconded: by Mr. J. M. Joseph.

"That Messrs. Lowe Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company in Shanghai and Malacca for the ensuing year at a fee of Tls. 400." Proposer: The Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. O. Dyer.

Mr. H. H. Read remarked that he was of opinion that, relative to the matter of the excess profits tax, and in view of the publicity given to the suggestion of the "North China Daily News" to the effect that rubber companies might voluntarily assess themselves, it was advisable that the authority of the shareholders should be given to the directors, in the shape of a resolution, to contribute to British War Funds at their discretion. After some discussion of detail of form, the following resolution was drawn up and passed unanimously, being proposed by Mr. Read and seconded by Mr. Joseph:

"That the board, subject to their discretion, is hereby authorized to make a contribution toward British war funds."

In proposing the above resolution Mr. Read paid a brief but fervent tribute to the all-powerful British Navy without which the company's rubber could never have left the Straits, and it was due to the command of the seas that the rubber companies were enjoying an extra and unforeseen period of prosperity. It was no more than right and proper, he thought, that some of the abnormal profits of the company, should be donated to British war funds in recognition of this fact.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "OUT OF SORTS" "RUN DOWN" "GOT THE BLUES" SUFFER FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 14-2, R. S. THERAPIE yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. No "follow up" charges. Send stamp addressed envelope to DR. L. E. CLEGG MED. CO., HAYESBROOK RD., HAMPTSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. THERAPIE either No. Price 2/6 LEADING CHEMISTS.

Previously, Mr. Rouse asked if the resolution should not be amended to read "toward Allies' war funds" instead of British war funds, and when the chairman explained that the proposed contribution was in lieu of a British tax that Home companies must pay, Mr. Rouse was satisfied. Otherwise there was no discussion on that point.

Mr. Anderson asked for information as to the "super-tax" for 1915, the chairman replying that to the best of this knowledge this would not be imposed.

Mr. Joseph asked a question relative to the number and ages of the company's trees, the chairman explaining that the exact number of trees could not be stated off-hand, but that the managers were endeavouring to reduce the number to approximately 100 trees per acre, and there are 702 acres. In some sections of the estate there would be more and in some less, but approximately 100 per acre was their aim. As to the ages of the trees, this of course, varied; the last planting was in 1913 and the whole estate would be in bearing in 1918.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A highly successful meeting under the auspices of the British Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday at the Powattan Club when Sir Everard Fraser presided over a large attendance, which listened with interest to some very able speeches in connexion with the inauguration of a language school by the Chamber. Sir Everard was supported by Messrs. E. S. Little, T. F. Cobbs, A. Rose, and Dr. Hopkyn Rees, principal of the school.

The chairman remarked in opening the meeting that the British Chamber of Commerce was to be congratulated on the interest which the scheme, which they were met to inaugurate, had already excited, and that within a year of its institution the Chamber should tackle a matter on which opinions were still strongly divided was fresh proof of its energy. Of late years the impression of the extraordinary difficulty of Chinese had weakened owing to the growing number of works giving real aid to its study. The number of foreigners able to get along in Chinese had grown steadily and with that growth the bogey of Chinese had lost its initial terror. With ordinary application and proper sense of the initial slowness natural to the study of a different sort of language from those ordinarily tackled, no Briton need doubt the result of studying Chinese.

On the vexed question of what dialect should be learned and whether they should learn to read as well as to speak, probably the speeches to follow would enlighten them. Personally he found a knowledge of the written language an aid to speaking as it seemed to fix the words in his mind, but this might be an idiosyncrasy. It was, however, a fact that to read an ordinary newspaper with some ease one need not know any vast number of characters and in fact he believed that armed with a dictionary—not the vast tomes of Williams or Giles—but a handy volume, the student could start with profit when he was familiar with a thousand characters. Such knowledge appealed strongly to the Chinese of all classes as proving the sympathy which existed between the foreigner and the native—a feeling which facilitated business of whatever kind.

Mr. E. S. Little thanked the B.A.T. and Mr. Cobbs for the use of the room that evening and also for the splendid way in which they had met their offer and had allowed their school to be merged with the one which they were now inaugurating. Mr. Cobbs and the B.A.T. had rendered a very great service to the Chamber and the school by the broad-minded and liberal action which they had taken. He also spoke in appreciation of the work of the "North China Daily News" and the "Shanghai Mercury" in calling the attention of the foreigners and in particular the British community of Shanghai to the importance of the subject. The study of Chinese, he claimed, was absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of their businesses. The work of all of them lay in carrying on their trade with China and in order to do that they must be able to convey their ideas to the Chinese in their own language and in turn to be able to receive theirs.

The Chinese were learning English and they must learn Chinese in order to carry their views to them. It was perfectly surprising what a difference a knowledge of Chinese made to a man. Now men were in the hands of the interpreter and he had caught them using the most unsuitable language and saying things which the man did not intend to say. He urged them to learn the language and not be afraid to speak it whenever they had a chance. They had one of the finest men in all China as a teacher in the person of Dr. Hopkyn Rees. He was a man of common sense, was filled with humour and could teach Chinese like no living man. Mr. Rees was a Welshman and any man who could speak Welsh ought to be able to speak Chinese. (laughter).

Mr. Cobbs outlined the work that had been done by the B.A.T. in teaching their staffs and encourag-

ing them to learn the language. Since the starting of their school in 1914 twenty men had passed their final examinations and had qualified and received their bonus of £200. Out of this number twelve students resided in Shanghai all the while and the balance came from their selling force in the interior. At the present time they had sixty men all residing in the interior of China studying Mandarin, but now the firm had become more determined with regard to this matter. It was now decided that when employing young men either in England or America for their sales in China, they would stipulate in their contract that they would be required, within the first four years of their residence in the country, to learn the language sufficiently well to be able to transact business without the assistance of an interpreter. If they are unable to do that when the time comes for their home leave they will be informed that their services are no longer required. He felt that the rapid progress that their men had been making in the study of Mandarin was due to the good work of Dr. Rees to whom he tendered the thanks of the company.

Mr. Rose, in the course of a few interesting remarks, said that all the evidence which had reached him during the past year forced him to the belief that methods of trade had been in a process of evolution for some years past and that almost unconsciously they had reached a new milestone in the road of commercial development. In her men as well as her goods, Britain must follow the lines where she had the comparative advantage. She might have to surrender to her competitors some of her lower grade products; he believed that she would also surrender the work which was done in China by the lower-grade men. Unless he was greatly mistaken, each individual Briton in this country would have to carry far greater responsibilities in the future than in the past; to devote himself to the work of supervision and finance. Such work would demand men of the best type with the most complete training in the needs and possibilities of China. He had been a good many years in the country and he knew the difference which a knowledge of the language made to a man. Even a little Chinese was a wonderful "Open sesame" to new thought and new ideas and made a great difference not only in one's life, but also in the endurance of solitude, in efficiency and judgement.

Dr. Hopkyn Rees said that the curriculum of the school had already been passed upon and in accordance with that, first aim of the school would be to acquire a working knowledge of the language, to be able to use good idiom and to understand it when spoken. Then

when they have found out the adaptability and capability of the student they might advance him because he thought it would be necessary for men let loose on China to know something of the written character. They hoped in the school also to teach some Chinese etiquette, for it was amazing the amount of ignorance there was on that subject among the foreigners in China. He also hoped they would be taught business terms which would facilitate the work of the men on their way in the interior. He concluded with some advice to foreign firms. It was most entertaining to the Chinese as they passed big business hongs in Shanghai to notice the names which they had given themselves. He had made a list of some of them, amongst which were some very good examples. One English firm called itself "Mrs. White, whose maiden name was Lee." A large school was called "The laughing Buddha" while other signs read "We yawn together," one in Nanking Road "A horse is the boss here," another in the same thoroughfare "We plan to make our profits out of you" and other "I spoil my father's profits." He hoped that men joining the language school would be saved from committing such egregious blunders as those which he had remarked upon.

Mr. Stewart, the secretary, announced, to clear up a little misapprehension that appeared to exist upon the matter, that when the circular was first sent round to the heads of the different firms it was stated that the maximum fees would be about Tls. 25 per month. But a sufficient number of students had joined to make it possible to reduce the amount to half and the charge for students would not be Tls. 12.50 per month, in addition to which of course there would be the individual teacher to pay.

In answer to a question by Mr. Smith as to whether it would not be better for people, who were to live in Shanghai all their lives, to be taught the Shanghai dialect, Mr.

Little said that the matter would be considered.

Mr. Smith pointed out that the rock on which many a new comer went down, when trying to learn Mandarin in Shanghai, was that he was unable to go out and practice what he had learnt.

The chairman said that they could leave the question of local dialects to the sub-committee and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks for his kindness in presiding.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE "SKOTTOWE" CUP COMPETITION.

St. Francis Xavier's School v. Thomas Hanbury School.

Saturday afternoon saw the opening round of the "Skottowe" Cup competition and, for the first time in the history of this competition teams from the second division of the League were competing, the Shanghai Football Club being the only first division team drawn in the first round. The game which attracted the largest number of spectators was that between the St. Francis Xavier's School and the Thomas Hanbury School, played on the Shanghai Recreation Club's ground. As the teams stand first and second in the Second Division League table, a keen struggle was anticipated, and the spectators were not disappointed, for in an interesting game the St. Xavier's boys gained a victory by only one goal to *nil*.

Shanghai Football Club v. Shanghai Public School.

The other Cup tie was played on the Shanghai Football Club's ground, between the Shanghai Football Club and the Shanghai Public School Old Boys, and the latter, though they suffered defeat by four goals to *nil*, are to be congratulated upon putting up a gallant game.

HOCKEY.

"B" Company, S.V.C. v. Portuguese Hockey Club.

The "B" Co. met the Portuguese on the south polo ground on Saturday afternoon and easily proved themselves the better team. The victory by ten goals to one was a fair criterion of the merits of the two combinations, though the Portuguese played a plucky game against a decidedly better team.

The Harlequins v. The Sikhs.

On the north polo ground the Sikhs secured the verdict over the Harlequins by six goals to *nil*. At the beginning the losers put in

some fine work in the Sikhs' half of the ground and but for the hardest luck should have scored. Their attack was, however, worn down by the Sikhs, who before the half time whistle went had taken matters into their own hands and placed three goals to their credit. In the second half they again had things pretty much their own way, their pace and tactics telling on the Harlequin defence, with the result that three further goals were added.

AMATEUR BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

At the Country Club on January 12, Mr. C. W. Porter was opposed to Mr. L. Walker in the first round of the Billiards Championship competition. The game, which lasted two hours and twenty-five minutes, resulted in a victory for Mr. C. W. Porter by 600 points to 440. Mr. Porter had an average of 6.8 and Mr. Walker one of 5.1.

The highest breaks in the game were as follows:—

Mr. C. W. Porter:—76, 42, 42, 42, 26, 25, 23, 23, 21, 20.

Mr. L. Walker:—62, 32, 25, 25.

The third game in the first round of the Shanghai Amateur Billiards Championship was played at the Marine Engineers' Institute on January 13, between Mr. R. P. Phillips and Mr. A. E. Fenton resulting in a win for Mr. Phillips, last year's champion, by six points. Fenton held the lead practically throughout the game and when within six of his points, Phillips was forty points in the rear, the score standing at 594-562 in favour of Fenton, Phillips ran out with a break of thirty-eight unfinished, completing the game with a fine screw back losing hazard off the red which was only just outside the baulk line.

It is only fair to state that when Fenton required only a few points to win he made a stroke which he considered questionable, as being a push stroke, and himself appealed to the referee who decided against the stroke, and this possibly lost him the game. The game occupied two hours and twenty-six minutes the average being 5.5. Phillips' highest breaks were:—38 unfinished, 36, 31, 30, 30, 24, 22, 22, 22. Fenton's highest breaks were 34, 33, 30, 30, 27, 25, 24.

The fourth game in the first round of the Shanghai Amateur Billiards Championship was played at the Marine Engineers' Institute last Friday, before dinner, between Mr. O. D. Komaroff and Mr. E. W. Godfrey, and resulted in a somewhat easy victory for the former by 600 points to 476.

In the first part of the game scoring was brisk and by consecutive breaks of 37, 20 and 21, following upon an earlier 24, Komaroff

Growing Children

are often weak, thin and pale because their food fails to meet the demands of growing tissues, sinews and bones. A course of SCOTT'S strengthens the lungs, aids growth, enriches the blood and restores health. Your children will eat, sleep and thrive better after a course of



SCOTT'S Emulsion

soon established a long lead. Until the half-way mark the leader must have had an average of well over 10 for each visit to the table. In the second half play was far slower and there were few big breaks. Godfrey had neither the best of luck nor of leaves, breaking down at several easy shots, though bringing off some clever strokes, and Komaroff eventually ran out winner by a margin of 124 points.

The winner's best breaks were:—37, 32, 28, 24, 23, 23, 23, 21, 20, with an average of 6.9; and those of the loser were:—35, 31, 30, 25, 20, 20. The game occupied 2 hrs.

The first match of the second round of the Shanghai Amateur Billiards Championship took place at the Masonic Club on Tuesday, before dinner, between C. D. Komaroff and H. E. Gibson, and resulted in a victory for the former by 600 points to 528.

The winner's average was 5.3 per visit to the table and though the game was strenuously contested throughout, the play was somewhat slow, the time taken for the 600 points being two hours and twenty minutes. The winner's highest breaks were 30, 29, 22, 21 and 20, and those of the Gibson 37, 29, 22, 20 and 20.

On Wednesday. Capt. E.J.M. Barrett met G. P. M. Remedios at the Shanghai Club. Capt. Barrett was in consistently good form and ran out the winner with a break of 53 unfinished, while Remedios's score stood at 384. The winner's highest breaks were:—53 unfinished, 35, 34, 27, 24, 22, 22, 20 while those of Remedios were:—43, 29, 21, 17, and 16. The winner's average was 7.5 for each visit to the table and the game occupied two hours and twelve minutes.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

January Monthly Cup.

The following are the results in the above competition played off on January 15 and 16. Conditions:—eighteen holes, medal play, club handicaps:—

A. S. Hocking	89	12	77
C. W. Porter	85	7	78
R. J. Bowerman	91	12	79
Jas. Scotson	86	6	80
Dr. Hanwell	89	9	80
Alan Wilson	89	8	81
F. A. Reynolds	93	12	81
G. K. Phillips	93	12	81
W. S. Glay	97	16	81
H. E. Campbell	92	10	82
A. R. Bowden	94	12	82
A. P. Wood	100	18	82

79 Cards were taken out.

Singles Tournament.

The following are the results of the third round of the Singles Tournament which was completed on January 16:—

W. O. Lancaster (8), beat C. T. Beath (scr.), 4 and 3.

A. S. Hocking (12), beat H. E. Brewer (18), 8 and 6.

Alan Wilson (8), beat J. C. Macdougall (3).

H. E. S. Pickering (8), beat C. Knight (8), on the twenty-first holes.

C. W. Porter (7), beat H. W. Daldy (15), 8 and 6.

A. R. Bowden (12), beat W. E. Leckie (14), at the twentieth hole.

G. Ewart (18), beat W. S. Clay (16), two up.

R. A. Lawson (2), received a walk over from C. J. G. Hill (12).

SHANGHAI LADIES' GOLF CLUB.

November Open Competitions.

Bogey Competition.—Won by Mrs. Lanning, 8 down.

Club Cup.—Won by Mrs. Tait, 53—7=46.

Season Bogey.—Won by Mrs. Ryde, 8 down.

December Open Competitions.

Driving and Putting Competition:—Longest drive, Mrs. Drakeford, 134 yds. Greatest aggregate, Mrs. Tweedie Stodart, 124, 127 and 123 yds. 374.

Approaching and Putting.—Mrs. Sandbach.

Club Cup.—Mrs. Baldwin, 46—7=39.

Season Bogie.—Mrs. Tweedie Stodart, 2 down.

Championship.—Won by Mrs. Drakeford, 2 up; runner up, Mrs. Tweedie Stodart.

THE LIGHT HORSE HANDICAP.

The Light Horse Handicap was held on Sunday morning under ideal conditions. In spite of the depletions of the squadron through the war, a good field of some thirty riders faced the starter and a fast, hard race resulted.

The start was up Schultz's line of jumps and the course lay over Pons platform to Panama and Marah and thence to the Council road bridge near Octopurs Tree; then to the right over the flats to Dallas' Grave, and by the Family Tree Wade to Westward Ho, Drop and Crawl and across to the well known Barrier loop, over Barrier platform, down the long line of jumps and across to the finish down the Bee Line.

Trooper Hancock secured the first place from Trooper Gibbings, and the card read as follows:—

- 1 Trooper Hancock
- 2 Trooper Gibbings
- 3 Sergeant Major Spence
- 4 Trooper Cobbett
- 5 Trooper Drakeford
- 6 Corporal Foster.

Corporal Robinson experienced hard luck in having a fall at the

finishing jump when in a winning position.

The time taken was 21 min. 12 sec., the dry, hard going favouring the heavyweights throughout the course.

The best thanks of the squadron are due to the handicappers, Messrs. Johnstone and Potter, and to the various pointsmen who kindly assisted over the course.

THE PAPER HUNT CLUB.

The hunt on Saturday afternoon took place in bright sunshine, but with a piercingly cold wind which proved very trying to spectators during the long wait for the hunt to come in. The slight rains of the past week seem to have had but little effect on the country, which was very dry, making the going exceedingly dusty. The hunt was laid by Mr. D. W. Crawford for Mr. C. E. Whitmore, winner of last week's event, and beginning at Miss Johnstone's Line, traversed a long stretch of the Rubicon country, much of it off the map, and finished well in the home country at Suez.

There was not much jumping on this run, with the exception of one line of prodigious length, called Shaw's Joys, but there were plenty of bridges and wades, some of the latter being very watery.

From the end of Miss Johnstone's Line, after a check of several minutes, the trail went to No. 12 Bridge, and thence due west to the village at Sinkahong. No. 16 Trees Creek was then crossed, and the trail wandered, as on the same run last year, up one side of a creek and down the other, in almost interminable series, till at length No. 8 Bridge was reached, a lofty hog-backed structure, where all waited for stragglers. Then came another similar bridge, known as No. 7 Bridge with a similar wait, whereafter paper was laid to the Rubicon Creek, which was waded in a rather awkward place among willow trees, and with a very steep bank. The pace now became very fast and the hunt sped along by Clearwater, over Family Trees Platform, Westward Ho, and Drop and Crawl to the finishing jump at Suez.

The hunt got somewhat mixed on the run in and came home in various

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scourvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADVT.

batches by different routes, but Mr. Springfield on Moniaive, the first to pass the flags, was adjudged the winner, and Mr. H. von Heidenstam, fifth, wins his first heavy-weight prize. The card reads as follows:—

Mr. M. O. Springfield on Moniaive.

Mr. C. R. Burkill, Springbok.

Mr. W. Hill, The Buzzard.

Mr. H. E. Hancock, Vatic.

Mr. H. von Heidenstam, Salvator.

Mr. J. Johnstone, Griffin 2.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MUNICIPAL POLICE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I should feel much obliged if you would kindly favour me with a little space in your columns to express my admiration and thanks to the Shanghai Municipal Police.

I reported to the Hongkew Police Station yesterday morning about 9 o'clock that burglars had effected an entrance into my house and carried away sundry articles of clothing, etc., and in less than three hours my property was restored to me in spite of the heavy call on the detective force on account of the mysterious robbery at Wayloo's.

I desire to specially call the attention of the general public that this is the second occasion which I have received prompt assistance from the Shanghai Municipal Police, as some people are under the wrong impression that the S. M. P. would not do much to assist small householders like myself.

I am, etc.

F. X. SEQUEIRA.

Shanghai, January 14.

THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A recent issue of the "North-China Daily News" contained a report of the action by a schoolboy against his headmaster for damages for "an assault by caning," and the case is of more than passing interest. Briefly the circumstances were that the boy, a pupil at Radley College, obtained permission from his Head, Rev. E. G. Selwyn, to visit his home for family reasons, but at the desire of his parents outstayed his leave. The mother's telegram and letter explaining the altered circumstances remained unanswered! On returning to school the boy was caned.

The defendant was fined ten guineas, but that, wherever possible, the general public will support the authority of the schoolmaster is, perhaps, best shown by the length of time the jury took in arriving at a very obvious conclusion—about 1½ hours.

The average man, possessed of ordinary common sense, can hardly avoid the conclusion that, in punishing, vicariously, a boy for the fault, if any, of his parents, the Headmaster was guilty, not merely of an extraordinary want of judgement, but of an unjust, tyrannical and arbitrary act.

In spite of "a stay of execution being granted," it may safely be assumed that no appeal against the verdict will go before a higher court where the defendant is so obviously in the wrong.

This case furnishes an instance of a not unusual occurrence—a clash between school and parental authority—but, of course, the only remedy school authorities have, when a difference of opinion occurs as to the interpretation of rules laid down in a school prospectus, is to refuse readmission to the pupil concerned—certainly not to cane him!

But to teachers the most interesting, if not the most astonishing, feature in the case is the admission by the Headmaster that "before his appointment to Radley he had no experience as a schoolmaster"! Is there any other profession run on these lines?

Mr. Selwyn's qualifications, as given by himself in the witness-box, are that "he had been Captain of the School at Eton: he was a scholar at Cambridge, a Fellow of Corpus Christi: he had been President of the Union." In addition it may be mentioned that he is a clerk in holy orders, though this is a qualification that is gradually coming to be regarded as non-essential.

Contrast these with the demands of the now Teachers Registration Council. The schoolmaster of the future will, before admission to the Register, have to satisfy the following conditions:—

- (1) *Attainments*: a degree of some British University, or a teacher's diploma, or some equivalent certificate.
- (2) *Training*: at least one year of training in teaching in some recognised institution.
- (3) *Experience*: three years' experience in teaching, of which at least two must be spent at one school.

Further comment would be superfluous.

But this case provides further proof—if further proof be necessary—of the chaotic condition of the Teaching Profession and the urgent need for organization, and once more I would urge teachers in local schools to take steps to get their names on the new Register, which will be issued in a few months. Up to October 7 the total on the Register was 12,008, made up of:—University teachers 231, elementary school teachers 4744, secondary school teachers 5456, specialist teachers 1577. The total would undoubtedly be a great deal higher, but for the fact that schoolmasters

have gone to the front in their thousands.

Exact figures of schoolmaster soldiers are not available, but I see from a recent Home paper that the Officers' Training Corps has provided Kitchener's new armies with over 20,000 officers, and the O.T.C. is mainly composed of men engaged in education. Apart from these a large number have gone direct into the ranks at the call of their country. In fact, the proportion of men of the "despised profession," who have laid aside pen and gown for sword and uniform, is undoubtedly higher than in any other of the professions.

In a former letter I referred to the first schoolmaster V. C., Lieut. Forshaw, who has since been presented, I see, with a sword of honour by admiring fellow-citizens. Another Victoria Cross has been awarded to a schoolmaster—2nd Lieut. B. H. Geary, late of Forest School, Walthamstow—who "on Hill 60, near Ypres, on April 20-21, rallied his men in a crater and held the position till dawn, when he was badly wounded."

Schoolmasters have every reason to be proud of the share they are taking in this fight for right against might, for civilization, and for the elementary rights of the small nations.

I am, etc.,

HERBERT L. BEER,

Weihaiwei School. January 11.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It appears to me that a great deal of unnecessary criticism is being at present thrown upon the Homeward Freight Conference, amounting—when all the correspondence in your columns is fairly construed—to an attack upon the Conference for reasons best known to your correspondents themselves.

During normal times the Conference proved by itself instead of being a nuisance as was sometimes thought and a restraint to British trade that it was actually a great convenience to shippers and steadied trade conditions enormously by the supply of regular tonnage and above all the steady rates of freight ruling from one year's end to the other through the fixity of minimum rates.

At the present time when tonnage is so scarce and rates of freight throughout the world are so high and upset, it must be obvious to any merchant with half an idea of business that he cannot in such abnormal times expect either export or import business to be anything other than of a grossly speculative nature.

At present the Conference does not appear to be in the least acting in restraint of British Trade. It may be very inconvenient and an-

noying to shippers who are unable to obtain freight space when they require it which, doubtless, is more annoying than the very high level of freight rates, but it must not be overlooked that the Conference at present is of enormous assistance in intercepting "enemy trading" which, to say the least, is an exceptional advantage for the interests of British trade.

The shipping companies and shipping agents can best protect and further British trade by selecting a "proper" British clientele as their shippers especially in times like the present, and give them every facility they can in spite of unprecedentedly high rates of freight.

I am, etc.,

A SHIPPING MAN.

Shanghai, Jan. 14.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am glad to see that "a shipping man" has replied to my letter, but his letter distinguishes itself by its absence of any argument in support of the recent policy of the Homeward Freight Conference. In my former letter I already pointed out the advantages which the China Homeward Conference offered to the trade generally before the war, but this is no reason why it should have since adhered to a policy which was seriously hampering trade. It is difficult to understand why, because the Conference is giving assistance in intercepting enemy trading, it should have persisted in its refusal to amend the rebate system, or to prevent shippers from chartering without invalidating their claims for rebates. This policy, it seems to me, is absolutely indefensible. The articles for which tonnage are specially required are oil seeds, oils and tallow. It was possible to obtain tonnage for these articles by chartering a few months ago, but shippers were not allowed to do so. The prices for these articles in London were in October:—

Bean oil 25/6 as against in	January	40/-
Ses. Seed 16/6 as against in	January	21/-
Ground nuts 20/- as against	in January	24/-
Veg. Tallow 32/6 as against	in January	43/6

The policy of the Conference has therefore not only resulted in a restraint of trade, but also in serious consequences to consumers in Great Britain.

May I ask "shipping man" why the export and import business should at present be of a grossly speculative nature? If shippers had been allowed to charter, they would know exactly at what prices they could sell their cargo: at present, however, they are unable to know when and at what rates of freight they will be able to ship,

and this trade is therefore only rendered speculative by the policy of the Conference and the monopoly which it has exercised.

I am glad to see from your articles that the British Chamber of Commerce have now taken up the matter.

It would be interesting to know whether it is true that the Exporters Sub-Committee of the Chamber has not met since the inauguration of the Chamber and is not supposed to do so unless matters are referred to it by the General Committee. If so, it can hardly be looked upon as a live organization. The Exporters' Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce before the war used, I understand, to meet whenever the Committee thought it advisable to discuss matters which were of general interest to the export trade.

I am, etc.,

X.

Shanghai, January 15, 1916.

BRITISH TRADE AND CHINESE TRANSLATIONS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In these days we hear a great deal about British trade in China and new measures to maintain and enlarge it, but there is one measure which has never received the attention it deserves. When a British merchant wants to advertise his goods in the French, or some other Continental language, he takes care to have the translation made by a competent translator; but when he wants translations made into Chinese, which is one of the most difficult languages in the world, he hands the document to a native clerk or comprador, who has some knowledge of English and colloquial Chinese but very little skill in his own written language; or the said merchant may hand the document to a foreign advertising agent, whose signboard states that he is a translator, although he is hardly able to distinguish a Chinese character from a horseshoe, and the foreign advertising agent hands the document to his native interpreter, who, in nine cases out of ten, has but a schoolboy's acquaintance with the Chinese written language, and expects him to translate it into clear, accurate and attractive Chinese!

When the document describes intricate machinery, or technical analyses of the constituents of manufactured articles, etc., requiring new terms to be coined in order to make a correct rendering in Chinese, it is still more unreasonable to expect accurate translations by such people. But the most absurd aspect of the whole trans-

action is that neither the foreign merchant nor the foreign advertising agent knows whether the translation is correct or not, which in popular advertisements may not greatly matter, but in technical translations of highly intricate parts and functions the consequences of inaccuracies may be very serious; and even popular advertisements if written in a style which is offensive to those for whom the article is intended cannot be conducive to good business.

There is far too much ignorance among foreign traders concerning the nature, necessity and value of translations into Chinese. A manufacturer will spend thousands of pounds in advertising and preparing illustrated catalogues in English and begrudge one or two hundred pounds for the same purpose in Chinese; yet the Chinese require information about foreign goods more urgently than Europeans do. If British manufacturers are unwilling to spend money in educating the Chinese to understand and appreciate the goods they want to sell to them, it is hardly fair to call them stupid and hopeless because they won't buy "a pig in a poke."

It would pay British manufacturers, especially great engineering firms, to maintain a translation office in Shanghai, with a staff of foreign and native scholars skilled in translation work to make translations, and edit a trade journal in Chinese, solely to teach the population of this vast Empire the value and usefulness of many modern manufacturers, and the power and convenience of modern machinery. But only foreigners thoroughly versed in the written language of China are competent to do such work, and even by them the translations must be made carefully and without undue haste; when made, however, such translations appeal to the educated and wealthy classes and do far more to advance foreign trade than the cheap, ill-constructed translations made in offices supervised by foreigners who cannot read a word of the translations made by their native assistants. A few British manufacturers know the value of good translations, and success in business is their reward; but the majority do not, or refuse good advice, and their advertisements and other translations usually do more harm than good.

Much more could be written on this important subject which concerns every foreign enterprise in China, but I must not, I fear, trespass further on your space in these days of wars and revolutions.

I am, etc.,

X.

Shanghai, January 19.

REQUEST FROM A BELGIAN SOLDIER.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—As a Belgian soldier prisoner of war, I am taking the liberty to send you a little request.

I was collecting postage stamps in Belgium, and my son too. Having much time to spend here in the camp, I would like to make a collection again, and I should be really happy if you would be so kind as to publish the fact that I, a Belgian soldier prisoner of war, will send a keepsake in exchange for some nice postage stamps for collection sent registered to F. Baudson, 12 de Ligne—Camp II Zeist, Holland.

The "New York Herald" and the "New York Times" have published this letter; I got many stamps from the U. S. A.

Apologizing for the trouble, and with many thanks,

I am, etc.,

F. BAUDSON,

Zeist, December 6,

THE STUDY OF CHINESE.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I read with great interest your several leaders, articles, and correspondence on this most important subject, and venture to give my humble opinion, for what it may be worth, now that the point is taking such a tangible shape.

It is undoubtedly a fact that knowing the language of the people amongst whom we have to elbow is of the greatest advantage, commercially, diplomatically and socially. The foreigner arriving to the East is left to the resources of making himself understood in that terrible "pidgin" English, which though to some may seem to contain a poetic (?) abbreviation of speech, to most it sounds as the most atrocious murder of universal languages.

Besides, few of the millions from Suez to Japan understand a single word of it, and therefore it cannot be claimed as universally understood. It is hence peremptory for the foreigner, more today than ever, to learn the native language in which his fate lands him, and in which he intends to make his career and his home.

I have resided and travelled in Egypt, the Straits, Java, and the Philippines. I have noticed that in these Colonies the foreigner can speak more or less fluently the language of the people he is surrounded by. For very few of them I know could read the local writing they contented themselves to be able to express their wishes and understand even a complicated conversation.

My experience in China has been the contrary. The foreigner in China on landing when told he had to study Chinese dived head long

in learning to read and write the difficult Chinese characters. The whole time he had to spare he dedicated to this acquirement, particularly complicated as they are to a novice. He learns by heart the type-set phrases of the Zu Ehr-dai, or some such work, and tries to work them off on his richa coolie, much to the amusement of the hearers and his discomfiture. Few students persist owing to their bashfulness, but instead imprint more energy in their study of characters, thus arriving to be great sinologues, but poor speakers. What this serves them, we may plainly ask. He may read correspondence, books, newspapers, and even diplomatic despatches, but he cannot ask his way from a passer-by in town. We all know the difference between the colloquial and written Chinese.

The movement now on foot is therefore, to my mind a most opportune one and should be enthusiastically applauded by all who are making their home in China, and take an interest in the young generation who has to succeed us.

The study of Chinese should be divided into two distinct parts. Those of the foreign Consulates, the Chinese Customs and Missionaries who have, necessarily, to come in contact with the Chinese authorities, etc., should learn, certainly, the written characters, but those who only will require their knowledge for commercial and social undertakings, should dedicate themselves to learn only the particular dialect of the province which they are residing of this vast Empire, where it is known such enormous differences arise in their way to pronounce those same characters.

Of course nothing is to impede the foreigner who gets a gusto of the language to dip into the characters, but for a busy beginner if he dedicates a couple of hours a day to learning to speak it is the utmost which can be required of him. To learn characters as well would entail at least 3 or 4 hours a day, *malgré* the facility to acquire them, which the Hon. Mr. Ivan Chen suggests is the case, in his learned correspondence to you of some time back.

I therefore am of the opinion that the endeavours of those who at present are the movers in this great subject, should take the initiative and direct the would-be student to the facile study of the spoken Chinese for commercial and social conveniences.

I am, etc.,

JUAN MENCARINI.
Shanghai, January 19.

SHANGHAI AND THE MONARCHY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I beg to disclose the real condition as to "Shanghai and the

Monarchy." The real fact is this that those who attached their signatures to the telegram to Peking praying the Emperor to ascend the Throne at once have, except two members of the Red Cross Association, residence in the Chinese city where their property and life are at the mercy of the tyrant. While on the other hand, none of the prominent merchants or gentry within the foreign settlement has ever been forced to join such movement. It is true in Shanghai as well as in the whole country that we have never desired a monarchical form of government, but the usurper whips a few to obey his divine will in order to blind the foreign Powers who have advised him more than once to postpone the treasonable action.

Judging by the circulation of the native papers, further evidence can be obtained as to the real public opinion in Shanghai. The "Chung-hua-sin-pao" a Republican paper, though prohibited, has increased its local circulation from 2,000 to 6,000 daily within a month. These facts indicate to what extent Shanghai is interested in Monarchy.

I am, etc.,

S. T.

January 19.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Your correspondent "S.T." writes to you to "disclose the real condition" as to the feelings of Shanghai on the monarchical question. His explanation, unhappily, lacks the support of facts and figures, is obscured by much ambiguity, and is distinctive only for its unjustifiable attack upon the present ruler of China.

The appreciated circulation of the Republican paper, the "Ching-huashin-pao", on which stress is laid, is far from being a criterion of Chinese local feeling.

It is scarcely possible that your correspondent can understand the peril to which he and others of kindred views are exposing their country by this attitude of unreasoning opposition and restlessness. Until it is clearly proved that Republicanism can offer a usefulness other than the fomenting of discord and disunion, and that its ideals are crystallized in a loyal and capable leader, acquiescence in the present control appears to be the only helpful and protective policy.

I am, etc.,

H. A. T.

Shanghai, January 20.

MEMORIES OF AN OLD CHINA HAND.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Through a peculiar jumble of thought I fell into an error in the matter of the China Merchants' Company. Of course, it was Capt.

W. T. Weir who took charge of the newly formed Company in 1877 in succession to Capt. C. J. Bolton who preceded him in the old Shanghai Navigation Camp. Capt. Weir retired, full of years and honours, in 1911 and was succeeded by Capt. Lant, who has been connected with both Companies without a break since 1872.

With apologies to Capt. Weir,
I am, etc.,
JOHN CHANTER.

Jan. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHANGHAI AND THE WAR.

PERSONAL ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Telegraphic news has been received that Mr. F. D. Burton, of the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., who left Shanghai by the Katori Maru on the November 23 last, has been granted a commission in the Northumberland Fusiliers.

Two more officers from China coast ships are on their way to the front, says "Shipping and Engineering." Mr. H. Sutor, late chief officer of the str. Ying-show, left here this week accompanied by Mr. Lindsay-Crawford, chief officer of the China Merchants' str. Taishun, who has been recommended for a commission.

A letter has been received from England from Mr. William Hooper Ferris who left Vladivostok last November, via Siberia. The letter says that as soon as he arrived in England he reported to the War Office and has been assigned to the 29th Battalion "Royal Fusiliers," Training Camp at Oxford.

Dr. C. Douglas Gray, the popular British Legation doctor, leaves for home about the end of this month, having been appointed major in the R. A. M. C. Congratulations will be extended by his many friends in Peking. It may be added that Mrs. Gray possesses the Royal Red Cross, the highest decoration awarded to a nurse.

A few details of the death of Mr. H. S. Oppe have now been received and it appears that he was killed on the night of November 5 while shooting at snipers who were interfering with the work of his men. He was shot in the head and died in a few minutes.

It may interest his many friends to know that \$1,880.04 has been contributed towards the Overseas Patriotic Fund in his memory, and £173. 16. 1., being the equivalent of the above, has been sent home to the Treasurer of the Fund.

Capt. A. W. Studd writes from London to a correspondent in Shanghai on December 8—"I have been at home for nearly a month, having been injured twice by shell fire, once on September 13 and again on October 3. Pleased to say have made an excellent recovery and report for duty again on the 20th instant. . . . We have made very substantial progress and now hold the Boche easily. By another twelve months the war will be over and those who are left are thinking of a speedy return to their native land."

The following extracts are from a letter written by Mr. Stewart N. Toulmin, an old boy of Weihaiwei School, and dated November 29, on board H. M. S. Endymion:—

We have quite a gale blowing and it is very cold, so I am writing this on my knee in front of the fire. I went ashore the other day and went all over the Australian trenches, going into the very front trench which had been taken from the Turks. It smelt very bad from dead bodies, which they pull in with grappling irons at night to be buried. . . . I get plenty of tobacco and papers and am quite comfortable. The food is not at all bad considering, only it is very hard to get potatoes. I have a very nice crowd of messmates and the Fleet Surgeon, my boss, is very nice indeed. I wish I had gone into the Army. I think it would be far nicer in France, but of course I might have been sent to Gallipoli or Serbia. . . . We hope, out here, that if the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians are prevented from joining up, the latter will throw their hands in. The Turks have behaved very well, never once having fired on our hospital ships and have treated our wounded prisoners quite well.

"Sieve Villa," a desirable bungalow with an open prospect, facing East, surrounded by several acres of liquid real estate, not guaranteed watertight, was taken over by its new tenant, Lieut. J. S. Hay (Artillery) about two months ago. It is an observation post within forty yards of the enemy trenches, and promises very good shooting all through the season. Being somewhat out of the beaten track, luxuries are scarce at times, but there is a steady supply of the necessities of life.

The adjoining villa, now occupied by Lieut. Bignell and a shooting party, is in a trifle more sheltered spot, but the outlook is less comprehensive and, at times, it has proved to be a little damp. At the moment of writing Lieut. Hay was cooking a small sirloin, protected throughout the day with some difficulty from rats, in a dug-out about a hundred yards in the rear. Frequent calls on the telephone, it

appears, are just as distracting as in Shanghai, but the compensations of home life are, of course, much greater. Both Lieut. Hay and Lieut. Bignell send their good wishes to friends in Shanghai, and are prepared to give them a hearty welcome at the front.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Dec. 16.

China is continuing to occupy a great deal of public attention, and many questions have been asked this week in the House on Chinese matters. There have been two distinct sets of groups, one dealing with affairs in China generally, and the other with enemy trading in the Far East. On the first point, the following questions were asked and answered:—

On December 15, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Monarchy has been restored in China and whether Yuan Shih-kai is to occupy the throne.

Lord Robert Cecil: It is understood that a Presidential Mandate issued on the 12th instant, notified the formal acceptance by Yuan Shih-kai of the throne offered to him. His Excellency, however, continues to act as President.

On December 17 Sir E. Cornwall asked whether Sir Edward Grey had received any information with respect to the recent revolutionary movement at Shanghai, if he could state how long it lasted and whether order was completely restored.

Lord Robert replied; I have no information on the subject beyond what has appeared in the press and I gather that order has been restored.

Finally Sir E. Cornwall asked whether Sir Edward Grey had any official information showing that the international settlements were the haunts of Chinese malcontents who were plotting against the Chinese authorities; whether the late Governor of Shanghai Arsenal, Admiral Tseng, was actually assassinated in the international settlement at Shanghai and whether the local authorities were taking all possible steps to prevent seditious movements being organized in these settlements against a friendly nation.

Lord Robert Cecil answered; I have at the present moment no official information of the nature described but the international settlement at Shanghai is no doubt used from time to time as a refuge for Chinese malcontents as a base for plotting. The answers to the

inquiries in the last part of the question are both in the affirmative.

German Intrigue.

On Tuesday, December 14, Sir Joseph Walton asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether His Majesty's Government can say whether the Chinese Government is contemplating the engagement of German reserve officers for the training of her Army; and, if so, what steps they propose taking to prevent this and the increasing intrigues of Germany's Consular and Press agents in China, against the interests of the Allies, as stated by the "*Novoe Vremya*."

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord Robert Cecil): In reply to the first part of the question, I have no information on the subject; and as regards the second part, I regret that I can add nothing to the reply given on the 7th instant to the hon. Member for Wirral.

Sir J. Walton asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he is aware that every German concession in China is a hot-bed of conspiracy against the Allies, and whether His Majesty's Government, in co-operation with our Japanese and Russian Allies, will arrange for the immediate occupation of the German concessions at Tientsin, Hankow, and Newchwang, which are, in reality, German Colonies and centres of enemy influence?

Lord R. Cecil: I must again repeat that I can add nothing to the reply given on the 7th instant to the hon. member for Wirral. I would add, however, that there is no German concession at Newchwang.

Germans on Shameen.

On the date referred to the hon. member for Wirral, Mr. G. Stewart, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had official information to the effect that English women have been rudely treated by Germans on the British concession of Shameen; whether the German community celebrated the sinking of the "*Lusitania*" by an entertainment, jubilation over this incident; and whether he could see his way either to intern the Germans or turn them off the concession, with a view to preserving the peaceful amenities of the concession to British subjects residing there, in view of the attitude taken up by the Germans.

Sir E. Grey: The answer to the first two questions are in the negative, whilst, with regard to the third, I cannot at present add to the answer given to the hon. member for Melton on October 14.

Mr. Stewart asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could state the length of the lease of the concession of Shameen from the Chinese Government to the British Government; whether the German Consul still flies his flag

on the concession and exercises jurisdiction over German subjects; whether he can exercise his jurisdiction on our concession as long as he can rent premises on it; and, if so, what is the length of lease which has been accorded to the German Consul and were the terms of the lease submitted to the Foreign Office for approval.

Sir E. Grey: His Majesty's Government hold the concession on a perpetual lease. I am not aware whether or not the German flag is flown over the German Consulate at present, but the Consul exercises jurisdiction over German subjects by virtue of the authority vested in him by his Government, and not by virtue of residence at any particular spot. The lease of the German Consulate was made in 1883 for ninety-nine years, with the authorization of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

German Concessions.

Mr. Stewart asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether His Majesty's Government, in view of the recent arrest of the British Consul at Shiraz by Germans and their emissaries, can see their way as a reprisal to occupy the German concessions in Chinese treaty ports and put the German Consuls and officials under arrest to prevent them conspiring in China against the interests of the British Empire and their Allies as they have done and are now doing in Persia.

Sir E. Grey: The danger to which my hon. friend refers has not been lost sight of, but I do not think it would be desirable to say anything further on the subject at the present moment.

Mr. Stewart: Is the Government taking full notice of the intrigues of the Germans in our own concessions of Shanghai and their shipments of arms and seditious literature to India?

Sir E. Grey: The intrigues of Germans, not only in particular concessions, but in China generally, are the subject of anxious consideration on the part of His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Stewart: Having assisted in turning the Germans out of their much greater possession of Tsingtao, could we not proceed to attack them in their smaller places? Is it not as if, having swallowed a camel, we were straining at a gnat?

Sir E. Grey: The question is not quite so simply disposed of as the hon. member thinks. I can only call his attention again to the first part of my last answer. The danger to which he refers has not been lost sight of, and, as a matter of fact, is the subject of anxious consideration.

Germans in Hongkong.

On Tuesday, December 14, Sir J. Walton asked why German mercantile houses in Hongkong have been treated by His Majesty's Gov-

ernment, not as if they were enemies, but as if they were friends to be quietly protected as far as possible against the logical consequences of the war; and whether they have been allowed to make arrangements to carry on business through Chinese or other friends so that after the war they may resume mercantile and other activities with as little loss and disturbance as possible in competition with British traders?

Mr. Steel-Maitland: I do not know the ground on which the statements made in this question are based. Enemy firms in our Colonies are dealt with on similar principles to those applied to them in the United Kingdom. Liquidators have been appointed by the Government of Hongkong to wind up enemy firms in the Colony.

Sir J. Walton: Is my hon. friend aware that when they are on the spot interned German traders have opportunities of continuing their business through Chinese or other agents, which defeats the purpose the Government have in view?

Mr. Steel-Maitland: I am quite aware of the exact point which the hon. member wishes to convey, and I think, perhaps, this is the information he would like which is that those firms in Hongkong are not continuing business, whether under their old German principal or any other controllers, but are as a matter of fact being liquidated and wound up.

Trading with the Enemy.

The Trading with the Enemy Bill was considered in Committee on December 15, and the whole discussion turned on German activities. There was one special reference to China which was induced by a statement by Lord Robert Cecil to the effect that the Foreign Office attached great importance to the Black List part of the measure which proposes to give a list of firms not merely German but which are doing German trade. On this part of the discussion there was the following reference to China, and the House was sympathetic to the Foreign Office proposal.

Sir J. Walton: Does the noble Lord intend the Committee to understand that there are already black lists in China and those other countries that he mentioned, and that trading is prohibited with the firms on those black lists?

Lord R. Cecil: Yes, Sir.

Sir J. Walton: In China?

Lord R. Cecil: Yes, Sir. There is a double system there—a black list for certain firms and a white list for certain other firms. I do not want to weary the House by going into the whole details of the Chinese scheme, but we have made arrangements for British subjects in China. We have there an advantage and a capacity for dealing with that position which we have not in ordinary neutral countries.

That is why we have not proceeded in that way in ordinary, neutral countries. I merely mention what has been our experience of this kind of procedure and legislation in China. We know we have done very great injury to German trade in that country. Our efforts have been successful, and have created wonderfully little disturbance to British trade. Therefore this Bill is not mere theory; we are proceeding from practical experience. I do very much hope that nothing will be done by this Committee to interfere with that.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Jan 15.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

T.T. closed yesterday at 2/7½. The stock of silver held in Shanghai yesterday was Tls. 39,341,000, \$17,700,000, and 1,461 bars. Included in the foregoing figures are the following amounts held by Chinese banks: Tls. 6,150,000, Tls. 8,470,000, (no bars).

Since last week's report 1,298 bars silver were landed in Shanghai from America, and 420 bars were shipped to Vladivostok. Bar silver has improved ¼d. to 27d. during the week, and exchange has gone up ½d. to 2/7½. Buying was general in the silver market in London, the Mint, the Continent, and India all participating.

Exchange has been steady to firm locally, the banks generally being good sellers.

COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., Shanghai, yesterday received the following telegraphic reports from their agents:

New York: Market opened about a couple of points lower but at the close declined to, March 12.48 cents, May 12.69 cents, July 12.81 cents. Market is lower; have a poor opinion.

Liverpool: Quotations: — July-August 7.75d. There are vague rumours of freights from the south being reduced.

RUBBER.

The past week has been remarkable for the disproportion between the reduction in the price of the raw material and the fall in local rubber shares. When last commenting on the rubber situation, one week ago, the price in London for the raw material was 4s. 3½d. for cash, whilst the latest telegraphic advices to hand gives the price as 3s. 10d. This, it will be noticed, is exactly a drop of ten per cent., and it would be reasonable to suppose that, if the share market were affected at all, it would show a similar fall in prices of about ten per cent. Most shares have, however, dropped

much more than ten per cent., and it is noticeable that about a dozen of the favourite stocks have declined as much as fifteen, twenty and even twenty-five per cent.

This phenomenon may of course be quite reasonably explained by suggesting that holders of shares believe in a further drop in the price of the raw material and therefore sell out at reduced rates; but, if so, these people seem to ignore the possibility of a check in the downward price of rubber, and, most essential of all, the fact that many local companies have sold a good proportion of their production forward at these high rates. Instances might be given where a company has sold twenty-five per cent. of its production at 3s. 10d. and by such sale has covered all its expenses for the year. The balance of its output, therefore seventy-five per cent., will be clear profit. If the price of the raw material goes down to 3s. the company will still make a profit of 360 per cent. on its capital.

The crux of the matter is, however, that, quite apart from the fact that these high prices for the raw material bring in enormous profits for the time being, there should be no uneasiness among shareholders in local companies even if the price of rubber goes down, gradually, to 2s. 6d. or even to 2s. For when that time comes the production of nearly all the companies will have assumed such proportions that with a net profit of about one shilling per lb. they will still earn very large dividends.

One reason, which has acted as an auxiliary towards weakening the local share market, is the approach of the Chinese new year. Somehow the Chinese have not divested themselves of the suspicion attaching to rubber since the fatal year 1910. They fail to comprehend that circumstances then and now are entirely different, and are suspicious that "the bottom may fall out of rubber" the same as in 1910. It requires, of course, very little knowledge of the industry generally, and of the local rubber share market particularly, to know that no such thing can happen for a good many years to come, and that few industries may at present look forward to the future with more confidence than the plantation rubber industry. To say that fluctuations in the price of rubber are bound to take place is merely to state a fact for which all investors and speculators should be prepared; prices in the commodity will vary with upward and downward tendencies the same as they do in all other commodities subject to buying and selling.

The essential point to remember in connexion with the rubber indus-

try is the fact that, as far as one is able to see ahead, there is every indication that, for some considerable time to come, the demand for the raw material will keep pace with the output from the plantations. When the situation will be reversed, and prices consequently recede to 2s. 6d. or even to 2s. the large output will very nearly make up for the reduction in prices.

At close of writing the local share market has firmed up very considerably, and it would therefore appear that sellers are awakening to the fact that they have sold too cheaply.

PENGKALAN DURIAN ESTATE LD.

THE directors of the Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ltd., have decided to issue to shareholders registered on the books of the Company on February 1, 1916, the 2,000 unissued ordinary shares of the Company at the rate of Tls. 12.00 per share in the proportion of one share to every fourteen shares of their holdings. The issue has been underwritten free of charge, and shares not applied for will be allotted at the rate of Tls. 12.00 per share to the underwriters. For this purpose the register of the Company will be closed from February 1 to February 6 inclusive.

Application forms for the above shares to be filled in by shareholders will be despatched on the re-opening of the Register.

PIECE GOODS.

A general "New Year feeling" prevails this week in the local piece goods market and there is little real news to record. There were ready buyers at the auctions and the market on the whole remains stronger and firmer, the dealers buying lots that they do not have to pay for, nor accept delivery of, until six weeks have elapsed. After next week's auctions there will be no auction sales for three weeks.

Yuenfong: Reports from this auction show added strength with prices generally up about two mace. Black Italians especially are up and white shirtings are firmer by a half mace. The only weak feature at this auction may be said to be greys which are down a quarter. The quantity sold, some 900 packages, was considerably smaller than last week.

Kungping: Prices at this earlier auction were very firm with the usual prevailing upward tendency. Quantities offered were somewhat larger than last week and the sale was a good one considering the nearness of New Year.

Ewo: Whites and blacks were very firm at this auction, greys were steady, and woollens firm. About 230 packages were offered, this quantity being about the same as last week. Clearances are not good.

COTTON.

The cotton crop in America has fallen off more than twenty-five per cent. and it has been estimated that the 1915 yield is about 11,000,000 bales as compared with 16,135,000 bales in 1914. The 1914 crop was far in excess of the marketable quantity, due to the outbreak of war, and the result was nine cent cotton. So the growers found it more profitable to plant other crops, hence the decreased production for 1915 was a voluntary curtailment. Cotton is now quoted in New York at just under thirteen cents and considering that the crop is a short one, still further advances may be expected. Liverpool prices still remain higher than New York and this is said to be largely due to the lack of tonnage and high freights from the cotton States.

Local cotton: The market for the local staple is showing greater strength this week and higher prices were paid than the prevailing prices for last week. The market is firmer. Tungchow is up about 40 cents, being quoted at Tls. 24.00 to Tls. 24.60. Shanghai Tls. 22.80 to Tls. 23.00. Not much business doing.

YARN.

The local yarn market remains inactively dull, the only buying being reported as mostly from the north. About 3,000 bales changed hands. The present dullness in this market is still attributed, in some quarters at least, to the troubles in the southern provinces, and most of the little movement reported has been in Japanese.

The Bombay market continues firm with prices higher than local, but Osaka declined yesterday perhaps in sympathy with the report of the attempt on the life of Count Okuma.

Yarn has not yet responded to the advance of cotton, but it seems inevitable that this must follow.

GUNNIES.

The gunny market remains dull with practically no demand either for spot goods or for shipment from Calcutta. Local stocks are large and as there is no support from Manchuria or Russia, prices are at a low level, well below Calcutta quotations.

For 2½ lb. Heavy C's the latest quotations c.i.f. Shanghai are:—February/March Rs. 423 March/June Rs. 405 July/September Rs. 395.

The local price is nominally Tls. 228 ex. godown.

Jan. 17.

OSAKA COTTON MARKET.

A report from Osaka dated January 9, says that on Thursday, January 6, yarn was quoted stiff at Y123.50 for January and Y128.80 for June goods, weakening a little on the following day and sliding down further on Saturday, quoting

Y.122.10 and Y.127.50 for January and June goods respectively. Compared with the year-end prices on the December 27, a rise of 70 sen for January goods and Y.1.70 for June goods is still observed. The revival on January 6 was due to the firmness on the sharestock and rice markets. The overproduction must have reacted as a counteracting agency. It is not quite correct to say that the general tone is strong, but the market has shown itself lately more susceptible to the temperament, than to the actual condition, of the market.

According to the latest advices, Indian raw cotton shipped to Japan during last December amounted to 48,000 bales, making the aggregate total for 1915 524,947 bales, being an increase of 285,000 bales over the preceding year.

As for demands from North Manchuria, this report says, that district is badly depressed because of the abnormal fall of the rouble. In South Manchuria things have been still very much dull by reason of the poor bean and kaoliang crops and the backwardness of the season. Matters are little better in Shantung.

Jan. 18.

RUBBER DIVIDENDS.

Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co., general managers for the Batu Anam (Jehore) Rubber Estates Ltd., and for the Semambu Rubber Estates Ltd., announce that at meetings of the boards of directors of these two companies which were held yesterday, it was decided that each shall pay an interim dividend of five per cent, that is, five tael cents per share on the capital of the respective companies on February 16, 1916.

KAILAN COAL OUTPUT.

The local agent of the Kailan Mining Administration advises that the output from the company's mines for the week ended January 8 was 61,687 tons, and that the sales during the same period were 60,444 tons.

COTTON MARKET.

On Monday Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., received the following telegraphic information from their agents:

New York: Quotations:—March 12.86 cents, May 12.74 cents, July, 12.86 cents. Market rules steady.

Liverpool: South are selling hedges whenever market is strong. Quotations:—March-April 7.85d., July-August 7.66d.

Jan. 19.

DALNY BEAN MARKET.

The "Manchuria Daily News" gives the following report of the Dalny bean market for January 12: Beans began at Y.3.59 and were lifted up to Y.3.64. Altogether 73 carloads were dealt in at Y.3.61, the official quotation. Beans of superior quality opened at Y3.66

and closed at Y.3.69, 5 carloads going off.

Bean cake stood at Y.1.33 and 29,000 pieces went off. Green and train bean cakes were quoted at Y.1.33 and Y.1.32½. Altogether 2,000 pieces and eight carloads changed hands. 4,000 pieces of local cake of shorter weight were sold at Y.1.31.

Bean oil dropped 10 points to Y.12.60, but regained as much to Y.12.70, at which quotations 78,400 and 156,800 kin found their respective buyers. Y.12.66½ was adopted as the official quotation.

Kaoliang was priced at the round figure of Y.3.00, and one carload and forty bags were sold.

Maize of inferior quality held itself at Y.2.10, at which price 100 bags went off.

Early this winter there were only three bean mills at Harbin. The number has rapidly increased, and it now reaches thirteen, giving employment to 610 working hands.

Jan. 20.

RATES AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Service).

London, Jan. 18.

The following are to-day's rates and prices:

Consols 2½% for account ...	29
Cheques on London at Paris ...	27.6½
T. F. on London at New York ...	4.76½
Silver, spot ...	590
Egyptian Cotton brown ...	11.50
Scinde and Bengal Cotton ...	6.20
Mid-America's, spot ...	8.27
Plantation Rubber ...	3/8½ to 3/7½
Delivery, China Silk ...	bales 190
do. Canton Silk ...	30
do. Japan Silk ...	29

Tea, firm.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET.

(Reuter's Service).

London, Jan. 18.

The following are to-day's rubber prices:

Plantation, first latex.

Spot 3/8½ to 3/7½

April to June delivery... 3/8 Buyers

Tendency of market: Irregular.

Last quotation, London, Jan. 17:

Spot 3/8½ to 3/7½

April to June delivery... 3/7½ to 3/8

Tendency of market: Closing quieter.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss & Co., secretaries for the Senawang Rubber Estates, yesterday received the following telegraphic advice from Messrs. Kimmel & Co., London:

Spot price standard quality ribbed smoked sheet, 3/5½.

Spot price standard quality first crepe, 3/8.

Market quiet, tendency undecided.

METAL MARKET.

London, Jan. 18.

The following are to-day's prices:

Standard Copper G.M.B. f.o.b. ...	88 0 0
American Electrolytic 99 90% ...	
Copper f.o.b. ...	115 0 0
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. ...	29 15 0
Tinplates, I.C.W. 20/24 100 lb. ...	
112 sheets per case, f.o.b. Wales ...	25 8
Standard Tin (cash) ...	173 15 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b. ...	81 0 0
Standard Tin (3 months) ...	174 10 0

COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., yesterday received the following telegraphic advice from their agents: New York: Market quite featureless.

Liverpool: Rumours regarding easiness in freights are contradicted, freights are still scarce, consequently market has recovered the drop. Quotations:—Spots 8.27d. and March-April 8d.

Jan. 21.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Jan. 21.

Sovereigns—Bank's buying rate @ 2/7½ = Tls. 7.71
Mexican Dollars...market rate
Tls. 72.70

Bar Silver 26½
Copper Cash 1,840 per tael
Peking Bar @ 395
Jan. 20 Tls. 393.80 393.30

SHANGHAI GOLD EXCHANGE—
Opening Closing
Jan. 21 Tls. 391.50 391.50

LAST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

Bar Silver 26½
Bank rate of discount, 5%
Exchange Paris on London, Fr., 27.92
New York on London, T. T. 4.77

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

RATES FOR JANUARY.

£1 @ 2/6½	£1 = Hk. Tls. 7.02
Francs „ 351½ Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs	3.92
Marks „ „ 1 = Marks	2.94
Gold \$ „ 60½	Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.48
Yen „ 83½ Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen	1.34
Rupees „ 15	1 = Rupees 2.14
Roubles „ 205	1 = Roubles 2.28
Mex. \$ „ 1.50	1 = Mex. \$1.50

* No quotation.

The opening quotations at the Bank yesterday were as follows:—

ON LONDON—Bank Rate—P Tael.	
Tel. Transfer	2s. 7½d.
Demand	2s. 7½d.
Credit 4 m/s.	8½d.
Credit 6 m/s.	8½d.
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	8½d.
Docy. Bills, 6 m/s.	8½d.
ON NEW YORK—	
Demand	61½
Buying Doc. Bills, 4 m/s.	65
ON PARIS—	
Demand	359½
Buying Doc. Bills, 4 m/s.	377½
ON CALCUTTA—	
Demand	193

ON BOMBAY—	
Demand	193
ON HONGKONG—	
Bank Demand	75½
ON YOKOHAMA—	
Bank Demand	81½

The following were the rates of exchange of the Bank of China (Shanghai branch) yesterday:—

Mexican Dollars	72.6825
Chinese Dollars	72.5875
Demand rate on:—	
Peking	105½
Tientsin	106½
Newchwang	84½
Hankow	103½
Chungking	105½
Nanchang	73½
Foochow	98½
Amoy	72½
Swatow	97½
Canton, Payable in small (Silver) Coins	63½
Canton, Payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton ...	72½
Canton, Payable in Canton (997) Taels	87½

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS.

Reuter's Service.

London, Jan. 19.

Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers:

Highest price.....	1s. 4½d.
Tenders at	1s. 4½d.
Receive	9%

Tenders for Transfers:

Highest price.....	1s. 4½d.
Tenders at	1s. 4½d.
Receive	9%

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 8,900,000.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET.

Reuter's Service.

London, Jan. 20.

The following are to-day's rubber prices:—

Plantation, first latex.

Spot	3/6½ to 3/7½
April to June delivery 3/7½ to 3/7½	
Tendency of market: Steady.	

Last quotation, London, Jan. 19.

Spot	3/6½
April to June delivery 3/6½ to 3/7	
Tendency of market: Steadier.	

SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET.

Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co., yesterday received the following telegraphic information relative to the weekly rubber auction held at Singapore on January 19:

No. 1 smoked sheet \$191 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 8½d. in London.
No. 1 crepe \$192 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 8½d. in London.
Market has an improving tendency.

GOLD.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co.'s circular, dated London December 16, is as follows:

The movement has not been in favour of the Bank of England this

week. The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Dec.	
9...	£8,000 in bar gold.
11...	14,000 in bar gold.
14...	225,000 in sovereigns on miscellaneous account.
15...	138,000 in bar gold.
15...	750,000 sovereigns for abroad.

Withdrawal were made as under:

Dec.	
9...	£200,000 in bar gold.
9...	67,000 sovereigns for Canada.
9...	25,000 " " Uruguay.
9...	20,000 " " S. America.
10...	261,000 " " the U.S.A.
11...	85,000 " " the U.S.A.
11...	100,000 in sovereigns set aside for Egyptian account.
11...	50,000 in sovereigns set aside for Swiss account.
18...	100,000 in sovereigns set aside for Egyptian account.
14...	100,000 sovereigns for Uruguay.
14...	100,000 " " Egypt.
15...	300,000 " " the Continent.
15...	170,000 " " the U.S.A.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £445,000.

The output of the Transvaal for November 1915 amounted to £3,317,534, as compared with £3,040,678 in November 1914, and £3,388,122 in October 1915.

The British Consul in Venezuela reported that towards the end of 1914 a new placer-mining area was discovered, the extent of which is unknown, but which is apparently fairly rich. The new goldfield lies near the head waters of the Cuyuni River, close to the western boundary of British Guiana. In spite of the great difficulties of transport and the high cost of all the necessities of life, large numbers of labourers have flocked to the new field, and a good deal of gold is (1915) being shipped. The discovery came too late to have much effect on the figures for 1914, but it is expected that the export of gold from Venezuela for 1915 will show a large increase.

SILVER.

In their circular dated London December 16, Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co. write:

The robust appearance of the market has been somewhat belied by sales on account of China, owing to the situation there bar silver has been available for shipment to India.

These commenced to be made direct to India last Saturday, and checked the flow of orders cabled to this market from the bazaars.

The pressure here limited to 26½d. forced the price from 26½d. on the 11th to 26½d. on the 13th instant, at which it remained next day. Yesterday, however, the Indian bazaars, which had remained quiescent for two days, turned into sellers, and the quotation relapsed to 25½d. to-day.

Purchases are still being made for Home coinage, but there is a lull, probably only short, in the demand for the Continent, and meanwhile there is not enough competition to animate the market, even though

America is only a small seller.

An Indian Currency Return for December 7 shows a sharp fall in the holding of silver rupees of 173 lakhs, as compared with the return of November 30 and an increase of no less than 206 lakhs in the holding of gold in India. Details in lakhs of rupees are appended:—

Notes in Circulation	62.39
Reserve in Silver Coin ...	31.87
Gold Coin and Bullion ..	10.37
Gold in England	6.15

The stock in Bombay consists of 5 300 bars, as compared with 5,400 last week.

COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., yesterday received the following telegraphic advices from their agents:

New York: Market small, limited trading. Market has a poor undertone in consequence of the unsettled political situation. Quotations:—March 12.37 cents, May 12.59 cents, July 12.72 cents, October 12.70 cents, December 12.86 cents.

Liverpool: Owing to profit-taking sales, and liquidations of straddles, market has declined. Quotations: March-April 7.89d., July-August 7.75d. Technical position remains sound.

COAL.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s fortnightly coal market report is as follows.

Japan Coal:—Since last writing the market in Japan has been still more active and excited, owing to formidable demands for export, more especially with regard to one large order of 700,000 tons for overseas delivery which, however has so far remained unfulfilled on account of the impossibility of securing the necessary transport; in fact, the forward sales throughout Japan have been so extensive of late that there is practically no more good steam coal left for sale, added to which a recent conference of mine-owners in Kiushu decided to still further curtail the output for 1916 by 20 per cent.

Locally the market has been rather quiet in view of the near approach of Chinese New Year and it is unlikely that any new business will be done until after the holidays but deliveries under old contracts are being hurried forward.

Fushun Coal:—No change, stocks still scarce.

Kailan Coal:—In sympathy with the increased freights this market remains quite firm. Tonnage is so short that deliveries are only maintained on a "hand to mouth" basis. This year's contracts are practically all fixed now and it looks as though stocks will remain short for some time to come.

During the fortnight under review 60,879 tons arrived from all sources, as compared with 60,581 tons for the previous fortnight.

Quotations are as follows (in taels):

Japan: Ida lump 6.60 (none), Kishima lump 7.95 and dust 5.60 (none), Ohnoura lump and small (none), Yoshio small 5.60, Miike lump, small, dust, (contracted for), Fukushima lump 6.50 (none), Shimoyamada unscreened 5.40, Miyoshi lump 5.60, Shakano 6.10 (contracted for), Yoshimotani lump No. 1 and No. 2 7.60 and 6.10.

Kaiping: (ex wharf) Navy lump and dust 8.50 and 5.60, Loco lump 9.00, No. 1 slack 5.30, Linsi lump and slack 6.00 and 5.00.

Manchurian: (ex godown) Fushan unscreened, dust, and lump 6.50 (none), 6.00, (none), Pensihi navy lump, unscreened, and dust, 12.00, 8.00, 6.25.

Honan anthracite lump, 12.00.

FREIGHTS.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s fortnightly freight circular is as follows:

We have no change to report in our homeward freight market and the volume of cargo offering for shipment is still largely in excess of the supply of tonnage. In spite of the permission granted to merchants by the China Homeward Conference to charter steamers for certain classes of cargo, there is still a demand for space for which it is difficult to secure tonnage.

With the further requisitioning of vessels by the respective Governments there is little or no prospect of the situation being relived.

Coastwise:—Although we are within a fortnight of the Chinese New Year holidays the China coasting trade is unusually brisk and instead of the usual drop in rates at this time of the year they are, if anything, firmer than when we wrote last and we fully expect to see them go higher still after the holidays.

For London and the Continent:—The following are the next cargo boats to load on this berth:—

London via Cape, Suwa Maru January 23; Genoa, Glenlogan, January 25; London, City of Colombo, January 22, London, Yangtze, January 23; Marseilles, London, Nellore, January 31; Genoa Marseilles, London, Mongara, February 10.

For New York via Cape:—This berth, after having been deserted for a month or so, shows more signs of activity and the following are the next boats to load:—

New York via Cape, Skipton Castle, January 22; Boston & New York, Tuscan Prince, January 25; Indra, early February; St. Patrick, mid-February; New York, Indrasamha, end February.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

January 13	255 tons
" 14	235 "
" 15	209 "
" 16	183 "
" 17	198 "
" 18	198 "
" 19	183 "

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 156.)

Paris, Jan. 15.

A telegram from Rome says that the object of the sudden return of the King of Italy is stated to be because he is taking measures to aid Montenegro and Serbia.

Zurich, Jan. 15.

The Milan newspaper "Secolo" says that the German Government

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

A BRITISH COMPANY.

Registered under the Hongkong Ordinances and with the Board of Trade (England)

With Assets totalling Taels 9,324,124.87.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT ASIA.

POLICIES FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

Reduction of Premiums for Home Residence.

HEAD OFFICE : SHANGHAI

intends sending the Duke of Mecklenburg on a special mission to assume direction of all the Legations in the Balkans. The German Minister to Rumania left Bukharest a week ago and will not return to his post.

Brindisi, Jan. 16.

The members of the Servian Government have arrived.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Delhi, Jan. 16.

The British have won an important success in Mesopotamia.

General Aylmer gave battle to the Turkish forces who had retired to their positions at Oras astride the river Tigris, twenty-five miles eastward of Kut. Heavy fighting took place on the 13th until night-fall, when the Turks began to retire. They continued their withdrawal on the 14th, closely pressed on the north and east by the British.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Rome, Jan. 16.

The official *communiqué* issued last night states:

There were general artillery engagements, which were most violent on the Isonzo Front, especially northwest of Gorizia. Our guns destroyed 400 metres of trenches on Monte San Michele.

A successful air raid was made on the district east of the Isonzo. Our aircraft bombarded the camps at Aissovizza, Cheersvano, and Doruberg and the railway stations at Lougatica, Pravoina and Lubiana and returned safely.

Jan. 17.

An official *communiqué* issued yesterday states:

There was an intense cannonade on the 14th on the heights northwest of Gorizia which was followed by an enemy night attack made with large forces. The attack was repulsed, but the enemy were reinforced and succeeded in entering the Italian trenches near Oslavia. A vigorous Italian counter-attack delivered on the morning of the 15th drove the enemy beyond Oslavia, the Italians reoccupying their trenches and capturing much booty.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN HONGKONG.

Hongkong, Jan. 17.

The interned German prisoners of war have left for Australia on board the str. Empire

HENRY FORD'S PEACE MISSION.

The Hague, Jan. 15.

Henry Ford's Peace Pilgrims have left for Rotterdam on their way homewards.

AUSTRALIA'S WHEAT SUPPLY.

Sydney, Jan. 15.

The New South Wales Government estimates that 40,000,000 bushels of wheat will be available for export.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

FEELING OF THE LABOUR CLASSES.

London, Jan. 15.

A general belief exists in political circles that the working classes have been placed in a false position by the card votes at the Labour Congresses and that the great bulk of the labouring classes is thoroughly patriotic and favourable to National Service. Consequently the Labour leaders supporting the Bill are working strenuously to disperse any clouds of doubt or suspicion. Thus it is hoped that national unity will have a complete triumph.

BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL TO BE REPLACED.

New York, Jan. 16.

The newspapers print telegrams from London stating that Great Britain will shortly replace her present Orders in Council by the declaration of a regular blockade of Germany.

The State Department has no official information on the subject but its officials believe that such action will eliminate much misunderstanding, remove all question of the legal right of the British to prevent all goods reaching German ports and probably settle the doctrine of "ultimate destination" in reference to goods intended for Germany shipped through neutrals.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S ARRIVAL IN ROME.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

Rome, Jan. 15.

Cardinal Mercier received a warm welcome on his arrival here to-day. There were cries of "Viva Mercier!" and "Viva Belgia!" as he passed through the crowded streets.

All the notable personages in Rome, in company with many citizens of humbler origin, are on a pilgrimage to the Belgian College where the Cardinal is staying. They have pledged themselves to contribute by all means in their power to the restoration of Belgium.

His Eminence was touched by these demonstrations but refused to make any statement, whereupon

those assembled in his presence exclaimed that "the facts speak eloquently enough."

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN UNITED STATES.

New York, Jan. 15.

A despatch issued by the Associated Press outlining the contents of the correspondence seized at Falmouth in possession of the recalled German Military Attaché at Washington, Captain von Papen, makes astounding revelations of German intrigue.

The documents show that Captain von Papen made frequent payments to persons charged with the responsibility for explosions at munition works and bridges in America. The counterfoils of his cheque-book, his pass-books and letters to bankers contain a number of items showing the payments made to various persons who figured prominently in the activities of German agents in America.

In New York Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, made several large payments to von Papen.

Von Papen paid \$700 to a man who has been convicted of blowing up a bridge in Maine, while he sent \$500 to the Consulate at Seattle a fortnight before the explosion on May 30, 1915.

Among the letters, one from the notorious General Bernhardt plaintively remarks that the British and French Press have insulted him incredibly.

The Federal Grand Jury has indicted Webber, who is related to an official of the Deutsche Bank, and four other Germans for conspiring to ship rubber to Germany in violation of the Customs Laws.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S ILLNESS

Rome, Jan. 16.

In ecclesiastical circles it is learned, from a German source, that the German Emperor was operated on on Thursday successfully but will not be out of danger for a week.

New York, Jan. 15.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, has sent a wireless message to the American papers stating that the German Emperor has never been confined to his bed and will soon resume his activities.

Amsterdam, Jan. 16.

A semi-official telegram from Berlin that the Kaiser has completely recovered from his slight illness and he was cheered on Saturday when driving to the Imperial Chancellor's palace, where he lunched, staying for several hours.

Jan. 17.

It is officially announced that the Kaiser returned to the Front on Sunday.

BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO HIS SUBJECTS.

Amsterdam, Jan. 15.

The German Emperor, in a proclamation to the German people, says that for the second time they celebrate his birthday amid the clash of arms. "Despite the heroic deeds and glorious successes achieved by the German and allied forces, the arduous struggle for existence which envy forced upon us has not yet ended. The whole strength of the German people at the front and at home must be concentrated to attain final victory and a peace safeguarding the Empire from hostile attacks."

The German Emperor desires the celebrations to be confined to silent prayer and charitable contributions to heal the scars of war.

THE CASE OF THE BARALONG.

GERMANY'S ASSUMED HAUTEUR.

London, Jan. 15.

The German reply to the White Paper issued by the British Government regarding the Baralong incident states that the attitude of Great Britain renders it impossible to treat with her regarding the affair further. Great Britain has been responsible for a crime which is a disgrace to International Law and humanity. Germany must undertake the punishment of this unexpiated crime and must devise reprisals.

Amsterdam, Jan. 16.

The German reply to the White Paper issued by the British Government on the Baralong Case consists of a verbose argument seeking to whitewash the behaviour of German submarines.

It ostentatiously protests against the "unheard of accusations made against the German army and navy." It repeats the threadbare contentions made by the German Government that the Arabic was sunk because the German submarine thought that the Arabic was about to ram her.

The reply proceeds to repeat the old complaint about the starvation of the German people, this being obviously intended for consumption abroad. Sir Edward Grey's proposal to submit the Baralong Case and four other incidents occurring about the same time to a Court of American Naval Officers is refused, Germany arguing that accusations against German military officers must be investigated by her own authorities. Nevertheless the reply declares that Great Britain has left unfulfilled the demand for an investigation thereby rendering itself responsible for the Baralong incident.

The Reichstag discussed the Baralong case to-day, the speeches made being very violent in tone.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs declared that the German Government will find means of retaliating sharply and impressively.

Dr. Liebknecht regretted that it had been made impossible for him to make an effective protest to such an exploitation of the affair.

WEDNESDAY.

BOMB ATTACKS NEAR GIVENCHY.

Through Reuter's Agency.

London, Jan. 17.

The official *communiqué* issued by the British Headquarters in France states:—

Last night the enemy showed some activity with trench mortars and bombs in the region of Givenchy. To-day we made a combined attack with bombs, rifle-grenades and trench mortars in the same place with excellent results.

Our bombardment was effective at Frelinghien, Zwarteleen and north of Ypres, where a large fire was caused behind the enemy's lines. The hostile artillery was active at Ypres.

Paris, Jan. 17.

The official *communiqué* issued this evening states:—

Our long-range guns inflicted considerable loss to an assemblage of of enemy troops in Belgium.

We damaged some enemy depots on the heights of the Meuse.

We effectively shelled some enemy trenches between the Somme and the Aisne and damaged some German works northwest of Berry-au-Bac.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN LOSSES ON THE STRYPA.

Petrograd, Jan. 17.

The withdrawal of the Austro-German forces across the river Strypa was a very precarious operation. The Russians attacked with great violence, and one enemy division took nearly the whole day crossing and lost half its effective strength.

[FROM RUSSIAN LEGATION, PEKING.]

Petrograd, Jan. 14.

In Galicia on the front of the middle course of the Strypa the enemy attempted, under cover of a snow storm, to assume the offensive in the region of Dobropole, but he was each time repulsed by our fire. In this region and in the region northeastward of Chernowitz the enemy was forced to evacuate part of his trenches, which we have occupied.

On January 11 our torpedo-boats destroyed an enemy submarine which had suffered damage off the

Anatolian coast. They sank also two sailing ships laden with coal.

In the valley of the river Arhave our fire dispersed a Turkish detachment, which was fortifying its positions. Encounters with considerable Turkish forces are taking place in the Ardjish region at the village of Havaunek.

During the engagements that have taken place we captured over 300 Turks and four guns, with a great number of caissons and munitions.

The detachment of Kurds that was advancing in the region north-westward of the town of Ardjish has been thrown back in a westerly direction.

ALLIES' COMMAND OF CORFU.

Salonika, Jan. 17.

General Sarraill to-day has taken over the supreme command of the Anglo-French forces.

This unity of command is welcomed in British and French military circles alike. General Sarraill is not only the senior General on the spot but he has a remarkable record, including the baffling of the Crown Prince, who had infinitely stronger forces, in the latter's attempt to break through at Verdun. The relations between General Sarraill, and General Sir Bryan Mahon are most cordial.

French war-correspondents estimate the enemy forces in Macedonia at 250,000. They say that the British recently received more reinforcements and that the French are receiving quickfiring and machine-guns mounted on armoured cars.

General Sarraill first distinguished himself early in the war when he commanded the defence of the approaches to Verdun, and he also did admirable work in the passes of Argonne and at other points on that front, until in August 1915, he was selected to go to the Dardanelles where he took command of the French forces. French illustrated papers draw attention to the fact that General Sarraill, early in the war when he wore a full beard, bore a remarkably striking resemblance to Henri IV of France. When he went to the Orient front he removed his beard and the latest portraits show him with iron-grey hair and moustache.

Athens, Jan. 17.

It is semi-officially announced that the Austrian Consul at Corfu and the Agent of the Austrian-Lloyd have been arrested.

The Prefect of Corfu reports that the entry or departure of ships from the harbour is prohibited without the permission of the French military authorities. Telephone communication has been re-established. All telegrams are censored and newspaper telegrams prohibit-

ed. The Crown Prince of Servia, with a number of Staff officers, has also arrived from Scutari. King Peter of Servia has arrived at Edipsos, on board a French torpedo-boat, from Salonika.

Salonika, Jan. 17.

The British guns felled a German aeroplane in the Allied zone. The two aviators were killed.

A REPORT ABOUT MONTENEGRO.

Amsterdam, Jan. 17.

A telegram from Buda-Pest states that Count Tisza, Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced in the Chamber that Montenegro requested the opening of peace negotiations. He said that in reply a demand had been made for an unconditional capitulation and he had just received news that Montenegro has agreed to an unconditional surrender; therefore when the capitulation was accomplished peace negotiations would begin.

London, Jan. 17.

King George in a telegram to King Peter of Servia says: "I am fully convinced that the Allies, together with the heroic Servian army, are in a position to win back complete independence for your people."

Rome, Jan. 17.

It is stated that the Servian Government will instal itself for some time at Brindisi. The Italian press welcomes it sympathetically.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, Jan. 17.

The British relieving force continues to draw nearer and nearer to Kut.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, announced that General Aylmer carried the enemy's position at Waddi, to which the Turks retired after their defeat at Orah, on the 15th. The enemy's rear-guard has now taken up positions at Essian, six miles to the east of Kut.

The weather continues bad.

A BRUSH WITH ARABS.

Cairo, Jan. 17.

On the 13th a column of British troops dispersed 400 Arabs forty miles from Matruh. The Arabs fled leaving all their sheep, goats and tents. There were no British casualties.

ON THE TRENTINO FRONTIER.

Rome, Jan. 17.

An official *communiqué* states that the Italian bombardment against Fort Raibl on the frontier of Trentino destroyed a portion of

a cupola and put an enemy detachment to flight.

The vigorous Italian counter-offensive on the hills around Osavia continued successfully.

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK.

London, Jan. 17.

The Spanish str. Belgica (2,068 tons) has been sunk. Twenty-three of the crew have been picked up.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE MACFARLANE.

London, Jan. 17.

The Captain and five of the crew of the Clan Macfarlane have been picked up and brought to Marseilles.

BY-ELECTION IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

London, Jan. 17.

S. Finney, the candidate of the Labour Party, has been returned unopposed for Northwest Staffordshire.

CARDINAL MERCIER IN ROME.

Rome, Jan. 17.

Cardinal Mercier yesterday had audiences, each lasting for an hour, with His Holiness the Pope and with Cardinal Gaspari, the Secretary of State, at the Vatican. He left a large dossier with the Pope.

A SURVIVOR FROM THE PERSIA.

COL. LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU.

London, Jan. 17.

Colonel Lord Montagu of Beaulieu is in Paris. He is still suffering from lack of sleep and pain from his wounds, but is progressing favourably. He said that during his last twenty-four hours in the sea he thought that it was all over with him. He suffered greatly from thirst. Lord Montagu owed his life to the fact that he was wearing an inflatable waist-coat for he kept slipping off the wreckage to which he was clinging and only the waist-coat kept him afloat.

After his arrival at Malta Lord Montagu received a message of congratulation from the King on his escape.

ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND.

London, Jan. 17.

The Prince of Wales who presided over the Royal Patriotic Fund meeting at St. James' Palace said that his experience at the front will leave imperishable memories of the dauntless courage and cheerful endurance of the British troops. He

emphasized that the fund must endeavour to prevent soldiers from dreading lest their families should suffer hardships. He announced that the fund was able to augment pensions in exceptional cases and also to extend its benefits to dependants who up to the present have not been recognized.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, recommended a grant of £1,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Committee.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONISTS AND PACIFISTS.

London, Jan. 17.

Mr. Anderson, a Labour Member of the House of Commons, attempted to-day to make a speech against conscription at Sheffield, but an uproar lasting one-and-a-half hours prevented him speaking.

A number of Pacifists attempted to hold a meeting in the Brotherhood Church at Kingsland, with a view to urging the withdrawal of Great Britain from the war. Fireworks were thrown from the gallery and the audience rushed the platform, pelting the Pacifists with red ochre. The meeting ended with the singing of "Rule Britannia" and the police escorting the Pacifists to safety.

The Hartlepool Amalgamated Engineers have passed a resolution protesting against their Executive, without a mandate, voting against the Compulsory Service Bill, especially "when thousands of our members are defending their country by land and sea."

INDIA AND THE INCOME TAX.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

London, Jan. 17.

"The Times" remarks that the inequity of a double Income Tax is not unlikely to lead to definite proposals by the Dominion Premiers when they meet in London in the near future. That serious mischief is being done is shown by the decision of the share-holders of the Bombay Tramways Company in favour of transferring their registered offices from London to Bombay.

"The Times" emphasizes that removal from London in such cases is regrettable on political as well as on commercial and industrial grounds. Experience shows that the maintenance of an English status tends to orders for equipment and maintenance being placed with British rather than with alien industrial concerns. Both directly and indirectly the Treasury is subjecting itself to loss by its shortsighted insistence upon the inequitable assessment of Indian shareholders.

From comments heard on the above message on Tuesday it would seem that some confusion exists in the minds of some of our readers as to the relation between the double income tax and the excess profits tax. There is no connexion whatever. What the Bombay Tramways Company objects to is being taxed first in India and then in London. The message does not mean that the company is objecting to the excess profits tax.

In this connexion it is interesting to note that three Shanghai rubber companies, the names of which we are not for the moment entitled to publish, have decided to adopt the suggestion made in Tuesday's "North-China Daily News" issue to subject themselves to a self-imposed tax of one Mexican cent per pound of their monthly output as a contribution towards the expenses of the war.

THURSDAY.

OPERATIONS ON THE DVINA FRONT.

Through Renter's Agency.

Petrograd, Jan. 18.

After a temporary thaw, frost has again set in on the Dvina front, where activity last week was confined to operations between outposts and artillery duels in which the superiority of the Russian fire silenced a number of German batteries on the Riga front, obliging the Germans in one district to evacuate their trenches.

Engagements between outposts invariably result in the defeat of the Germans, who are showing a decided dislike for cold steel.

Prisoners report that much illness is prevailing in the German ranks, especially scurvy.

The general situation on the northern front is felt to be secure and the Law Court and other officials temporarily stationed at Pskov have been ordered to return to resume their duties at Dvinsk, where the life of the town has assumed its normal aspect.

It is stated that the Cabinet has decided to create a higher Council of Ministers to consider the economic, commercial and industrial position in respect to the War.

The civil authorities have returned to Dvinsk.

Jan. 17.

An official *communiqué* says:—

In the fight at Kangavar we took some prisoners while the enemy left numerous dead on the field. Our losses were insignificant.

Southeast of Hamadan we drove back a Turco-German detachment.

THE BALKANS.

Rome, Jan. 18.

It is stated that the terms of the arrangement between Austria and Montenegro are that Montenegro

cedes Mount Lovchen in exchange for a port on the Adriatic and its independence. King Nicholas is stated to have issued a proclamation that he had only two alternatives, surrender or ruin.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Ancona, Jan. 18.

Five enemy aeroplanes have dropped bombs on Ancona, killing one person. The damage done was slight.

FORD'S PEACE CRUSADE.

The Hague, Jan. 18.

A neutral peace conference organized by Henry Ford sits permanently at Stockholm. It will be styled the Continuous Committee of Conciliation.

GERMANY'S NEED OF RUBBER.

New York, Jan. 18.

Five Germans and a Rubber Company have been fined various sums ranging from G.\$50 to G.\$750 in connexion with the conspiracy to ship rubber to Germany.

GERMAN NAVAL LOSS.

Copenhagen, Jan. 18.

A small German auxiliary man-of-war has foundered off Aeroe Island, at the southern end of the Little Belt. The fate of her crew is unknown, but German uniforms and caps have been washed ashore.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

London, Jan. 18.

The Unionist and Liberal Committees of members of Parliament who are pledged to promote a more vigorous prosecution of the war now number respectively 120 and forty members. Both are growing.

DUTCH LINER DAMAGED.

London, Jan. 18.

The Dutch liner *Rijnland* (12527 tons: Holland-America Lijn), which was bound for Rotterdam, is proceeding to Gravesend to-night, down at the bows and assisted by tugs. All the passengers on board are safe but three stokers have been killed and four injured. The liner is quite safe.

THE SHORTAGE OF SHIPS.

KEEN DISCUSSION IN SHIPPING CIRCLES.

London, Jan. 18.

The heavy requisitioning of ships on Government account is being keenly discussed in shipping circles.

It appears, says "The Times," that vessels are being requisitioned to load cargoes of coal for Italy and elsewhere and then are re-

leased on condition that they load homeward cargoes of grain. It is understood that vessels in the Eastern Mediterranean have been released on condition that they load cargoes at Indian ports, including a stipulated proportion of manganese ore which is required for the manufacture of munitions.

CANADA AND THE WAR.

SPEECH BY SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Leader of the Opposition, affirmed the spontaneous desire of Canada to do her duty to bring the war to a successful conclusion. He promised his support to raise the Canadian forces to half a million. He emphasized, however, that this must not be a prelude to conscription.

The Premier replied dwelling on the immediate prospects and paying a tribute to the people of Canada who have already sent 120,000 troops abroad and who have 220,000 under arms. He emphatically repeated that there was no intention of introducing conscription in Canada.

THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

SOME TELL-TALE FIGURES

New York, Jan. 18.

It is stated that President Wilson has received from London from Ambassador Page and from Colonel House, his special envoy in Europe, information that the blockade of Germany will shortly be more stringently enforced.

The report is received with satisfaction by Americans as it is thought that an effective blockade will end the dangerous controversy over the rights of neutral commerce.

London, Jan. 18.

The "Morning Post," under the heading "The Blockade Faroe," publishes a telegram from Washington containing remarkable figures regarding America's exports to neutral countries during the first ten months of 1915 as compared with the same period in 1913. They are:—

1915.	1913
Wheat...50,000,000 bbls	18,000,000 bbls.
Maize...28,950,000 "	13,750,000 "
Flour...5,103,000 brls.	1,417,000 brls.
Bacon...81,500,000 lb.	30,900,000 lb.
Boots...4,800,000 pr	482,000 pr
Cotton...1,100,000 b's.	53,000 b's.
Automobiles and parts...G.\$20,000,000	G.\$1,000,000

The exports from America to Germany during the same periods were:—

Wheat...	15,000 behls.	12,000 000 behls.
Maize ...	15,000 "	6,000,000 "
Flour ...	Nil	140,000 brls.
Bacon...	273,000 lb.	110 000 lb.
Boots...	Nil	471,000 prs.
Cotton..	194,000 bls.	1,700,000 bls.
Automobiles and parts ...	G.\$2,800	G.\$775,000

SOCIALISTS AND THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

A DEMAND FOR THE TRUTH.

Amsterdam, Jan. 18.

The debate on the Budget in the Prussian Diet was remarkable for the insistent demands for the reform of the Prussian Franchise by the Socialists.

Herr Hirsch further demanded the complete restoration of the independence of Belgium.

A Conservative Deputy, Herr Heydebrand, declared that it was contrary to the interests of the country to settle the Franchise question now because the end of the war was not yet apparent and firm determination was still necessary. Herr Heydebrand was constantly interrupted when he proceeded to lay upon the Entente the responsibility for the continuation of the war, Dr. Liebknecht and other Socialists shouting: "The blood falls on you, who are keeping the truth from the people."

IRELAND AND THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

London, Jan. 17.

In the House of Commons to-day, during the Committee stage of the Compulsory Service Bill, some of the Ulster members moved to include Ireland in the Bill.

The speeches made by the Ulsterites and the Nationalists were alike in their moderation.

The Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law deprecated the amendment. The Bill was aimed at getting the men absolutely necessary in a way which would cause least friction. To press the amendment was to weaken the country in its struggle.

Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Nationalist Party, said that he feared the exclusion of Ireland from the Bill would lead to cruel and unjust misrepresentations. Ireland had done and was doing all that the military authorities had asked and to force the Bill on Ireland would mean playing into the hands of a small minority.

Sir Edward Carson, the Leader of the Ulsterites, said that in view of Mr. Bonar Law's declaration the amendment would not be pressed.

Later.

In the course of his speech in the House of Commons Mr. John Redmond pointed out that large proportions of the Australian, South African and Canadian contingents consisted of men of Irish blood.

London, Jan. 18.

Those who are opposing compulsory service "in the name of the masses" are trenchantly denounced in a manifesto issued by the Socialist Defence Committee, which says that objection to compulsion in present circumstances is an hypocrisy. "Direct and indirect compulsion is the keystone of the edifice of Trade Unionism."

The manifesto stigmatizes as a humbug and a coward any Trade Unionist who is eligible who is now refusing to enlist.

As a result of yesterday's debate on the Compulsory Service Bill it has been decided that men married after November 2, 1915 shall be treated as single for the purposes of the Act. The date originally fixed was of August 15, 1915.

FRIDAY.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Through Reuter's Agency.

Paris, Jan. 18.

The official *communiqué* issued this evening states:—

Between the Oise and the Aisne our batteries wrecked the German trenches at Moulin Touvent.

The French artillery was active against sensitive points of the enemy's front in Champagne and Woivre.

An enemy battery in Vosges was badly damaged by shell-fire.

London, Jan. 18.

General Sir Douglas Haig's *communiqué* states:—

We exploded a mine yesterday near Fricourt, destroying a large portion of the enemy's parapets. The enemy suffered considerably both from the explosion and by our artillery-fire following it.

Apart from intermittent artillery activity, to-day was quiet.

Jan. 19.

Edward, Prince of Wales, has returned to the Front.

Berlin, Jan. 18.

The official *communiqué* issued to-day speaks of the British vigorously bombarding Lens and admits that the Russians made a successful attack southeast of Riga.

COUNCIL OF WAR IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 19.

Reuter's Agency is informed that a Council of War was held to-day which considered the general position of the war.

M. Briand, the French Premier, and the other French Ministers and also a number of naval and military officers attended.

The French Mission lunched with the French Ambassador, when Mr. Asquith and the British Ministers were present, while the French Ministers will be the guests of Mr. Asquith to-night.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Petrograd, Jan. 18.

An official *communiqué* reports: The Russian offensive is developing favourably in Persia and the Caucasus, the Russians capturing strong Turkish positions with relatively slight loss and taking from the enemy twelve guns, huge quantities of munitions and numerous prisoners. Some Turkish regiments were annihilated.

THE SURRENDER OF MONTENEGRO.

CONTRADICTORY NEWS FROM PARIS.

London, Jan. 19.

The French official wireless service states that the reports of the surrender of the Montenegrins are premature. It is now announced that the negotiations between Austria and Montenegro have been broken off, the conditions imposed by Austria being quite unacceptable to Montenegro.

Jan. 18.

The Montenegrin Consulate has issued a statement that it is unfortunate that Montenegro had to submit to the inevitable, but it may be taken as certain that King Nicholas and his Government only yielded after the Army had exhausted its last cartridge. Even flight was impossible with the enemy on the frontiers and hostile Albanians in the rear. The conditions of surrender, the details of which come from enemy sources, may be discussed interminably: opprobrium may be heaped on the unfortunate vanquished but this will in no way detract from the sublime role played by heroic Montenegro in the great war.

London, Jan. 18.

The British press takes a sober view of the capitulation. It points out that the jubilation of the enemy is really a confession of weakness because he is triumphing over the submission of the pigmy army of the smallest kingdom in the world, the first of their adversaries to submit after eighteen months of war. Whereas Germany is weakening by the manner in which she is spreading out, the Allies are supreme on the sea and are preparing a shattering blow at her vitals.

COMMENT IN ITALY.

Jan. 19.

The Italian press has been recently strongly repudiating any suggestion that Italy has failed to support Montenegro. It now comments very bitterly on Montenegro's surrender, alleging that King Nicholas secretly agreed with Austria in October last for the eventual conclusion of a separate peace treaty and that the subsequent resistance was merely a sham. The Italian press maintains that the capitulation of Montenegro was merely an episode and

that the Austrians will meet with a very different resistance at Scutari and in Albania.

Athens, Jan. 19.

The representatives of the Trade Unions have petitioned King Constantine against the exorbitant prices of necessities and the unscrupulous speculation of traders.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Rome, Jan. 18.

The official *communiqué* issued this evening states:—

After severe fighting the Italians recaptured all the trenches northwest of Gorizia which they lost on Saturday, thus re-establishing their old lines.

THE SINKING OF THE PERSIA.

Washington, Jan. 19.

The United States Ambassador at Berlin reports that no German submarine in the Mediterranean admits responsibility for the destruction of the P. & O. str. *Persia*.

ESCAPE OF TREBITSCH.

New York, Jan. 19.

Trebitsch *alias* Lincoln, an ex-member of the House of Commons, when *en route* to the Court in connexion with his appeal against extradition to England, escaped from custody on the pretext of going to the lavatory in a restaurant, and disappeared.

AMERICAN EXPORTS TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

London, Jan. 19.

The "Daily News" and "Daily Chronicle" declare that the figures published by the "Morning Post" of American exports to neutral countries are misleading because Holland and Scandinavia were merely importing from America and Great Britain what formerly they received from Germany.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

London, Jan. 18.

In the House of Commons the Labour Party accepted the Government amendment to the Compulsory Military Service Bill designed to prevent industrial conscription. The Government accepted the amendment providing the Admiralty should have first call of the men secured under the measure.

The Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara pointed out that the Admiralty have power to raise 300,000 men. They needed 50,000 more by March 31. They had already got 20,000 of that number and did not anticipate any difficulty in getting the men required but the amendment was in consonance with the spirit of the Bill and therefore was accepted.

The debate was notable for the maiden speech made by Sir George Reid, who said that Australians thought that the only possible question now was not what our rights were hundreds of years ago but what they were likely to be if we were licked. Incidentally Sir George Reid repudiated the observations made by Sir Ivor Herbert, who has accused Lord Kitchener of being wrong throughout in the matter of recruiting. Sir George Reid said that the opinion of Australians was that Lord Kitchener in raising the citizen armies had performed one of the grandest duties any British soldiers had ever performed.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

London, Jan. 19.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir John Simon moved an amendment to the Compulsory Military Service Bill, namely requiring those affected by the Bill to go before a Tribunal and if not exempted that they be placed on a special registry. If the total so registered was a substantial one they should be automatically enlisted by an Order in Council.

The amendment was defeated by 253 to 53.

Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert moved an amendment to include in the Bill not only those men who were eighteen years of age on August 15, 1915, but also those who should subsequently become eighteen years of age.

The Rt. Hon. Walter Long said that Lord Kitchener did not desire this amendment to be passed, believing that the Bill as it stands will give the number of men required for victory. The amendment was defeated.

London, Jan. 18.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Labour M.P. for Derby and the protagonist of the Labour opponents of the Compulsory Service Bill, in an interview, declared that once the Bill became law there should be no question of strike. He would have no hand in promoting industrial revolution so long as the war continued. Provided Mr. Asquith's promises were kept regarding the safeguarding of the measure from abuse to the detriment of Labour, etc., he would use his influence to keep industry going.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EXPLOSIONS AT THE DU PONT WORKS.

Wilmington, Delaware, Jan. 13.

Another explosion, being the fifth in two days, has destroyed more property belonging to the Du Pont powder works.—Reuter.

NEW VICEROY FOR INDIA.

London, Jan. 13.

"The Times" states that it is generally believed that Lord Chelmsford will succeed Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India.—Reuter.

Jan. 13.

Speaking at a luncheon given in honour of Sir George Reid, the retiring High Commissioner for Australia, at the National Liberal Club, Lord Islington said that he hoped that in the course of the year a conference of Dominion Premiers would be held with a view to deciding the Empire's industrial, economic and defensive problems. He hoped that the members of the conference would find it feasible and agreeable to open its doors to India, which had contributed its full share in the great Imperial ordeal and whose interests in the future would be so interwoven with those of other parts of the Empire that no Imperial conference would be complete which did not include India (Cheers).

Sir George Reid said that after the war there must be a readjustment of the relations between the Dominions and Colonies forming the Imperial Empire. These must never be the subject of party conflict. "After the magnificent loyalty displayed by our fellow-subjects in India we must be more anxious than ever to assist in the development of that part of the Empire as well as every other part as rapidly as possible."—Reuter Special.

APPOINTMENT OF LORD CHELMSFORD.

London, Jan. 14.

It is officially announced that Lord Chelmsford has been appointed Viceroy of India.

Jan. 15.

The Daily News states that Lord Chelmsford has done good work in Australia and possesses many of the qualifications making for success in a very difficult office but his task will not be an easy one. Lord Hardinge has proved the greatest Viceroy of our time and his very success must have made the task of his successor a hard one, even in the quietest of times.

"THE TIMES" ON LORD CHELMSFORD.

London, Jan. 15.

"The Times" remarks that Lord Chelmsford will be accepted as Viceroy of India with general satisfaction. An acute constitutional crisis in Queensland found him possessing courage and knowledge while his term as Governor of New South Wales has been reckoned as the most successful one of recent years. Since his return he has devoted himself to useful work on the London County Council and has been serving in the Territorials since the outbreak of the war. Such a record sufficiently reveals a

man whose life is full and many sided.

Lord Chelmsford has proved himself to be a valuable public servant endowed with sound judgement, determination and a keen sense of duty. He has had the advantage of acquiring from another angle a knowledge of Imperial problems which will not be his least valuable qualification as Viceroy in the difficult times lying ahead. It would be difficult to make a wiser choice.—Reuter Special.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S CAREER.

Lord Chelmsford was born on August 12, 1868, and was educated at Winchester and Magdalen, Oxford. He obtained first class honours in Law, was elected a Fellow of All Souls in 1892 and, after serving on the London School Board and the London County Council, became in 1905 Governor of Queensland, which post he retained till 1909. In 1909 he became Governor of New South Wales, relinquishing the post in 1913.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW GUINEA.

Brisbane, Jan. 13.
An earthquake has destroyed the suburb of Rabaul, in New Guinea, the former capital of the German colony.—Reuter.

AMERICANS MASSACRED IN MEXICO.

NINETEEN MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD.
El Paso, Jan. 13.
Thomas Holmes, the only American to escape from the massacre at Chihuahua, says that nineteen persons were murdered. There were three hundred bandits. Holmes bolted when he was asked to undress.—Reuter.

Washington Jan. 13.
Secretary of State Lansing has demanded that President Carranza shall promptly punish the bandits who committed the massacre at Chihuahua.—Reuter.

Washington, Jan. 15.
The Cabinet has decided not to intervene in Mexico, relying on President Carranza to punish the murderers of the American citizens killed at Chihuahua.—Reuter.

CAPTURE OF SEVERAL CHIEFTAINS.

Washington, Jan. 14.
The State Department announces that the Americans have captured General Rodriguez, second to General Villa in command of the Mexican revolutionists, who is said to have murdered Peter Keane, a British subject. Orders have been given for his execution. General Almeida and several other Villa

chieftains have also been captured. General Almeida was shot immediately.—Reuter.

DEATH OF HUERTA.

El Paso, Jan. 14.
General Huerta has died.
Martial law has been declared. The Police, American soldiers and civilians are rounding up the Mexicans with the object of evicting them from the city. There have been numerous fights and many people have been taken to the hospital.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM ONSLOW.

London, Jan. 15.
The death is announced of Sir William Onslow.

Sir William Wallace Rhoderic Onslow was born at Simla on August 13, 1845. Educated at Marlborough, he entered the 12th Regt. in 1864 and became a Captain in the 3rd Batt. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in 1875.—Ed.

RIGHT HON. SIR A. SCOBIE.

London, Jan. 18.
The Right Hon. Sir Andrew Richard Scobie, K.C., K.C.S.I., whose death took place in London on Tuesday last was born in 1831. Occupying the position of Advocate General and Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay from '72 to '77. Sir Andrew served on the Council of the Governor General for India from '86 to '91, having taken silk in '76. He represented the Central Division of Hackney in the Conservative interest from 1892-1914.—Ed.

YUNNAN AND THE UNREST IN CHINA.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING NEAR CANTON.

Peking, Jan. 14.
Reports received from Canton state that Governor Lung Chi-Kuang now estimates the rebels to number 10,000. He claims that 1,500 were killed or captured together with many rifles and much material during the recent fighting.

There is some doubt as to whether 10,000 represents the total of one body of rebels or of several bodies.

Hongkong, Jan. 14.
Reuter's representative interviewed an arrival from Canton today. He states that revolutionaries bombed the Electric Light Works with the object of putting out the lights of the city and then proceeding with a simultaneous incendiary at various points. The plan miscarried, only one rich coolie being killed and two native pedestrians wounded.

The Chinese newspaper report that the Commander of the district garrison was killed is not true.

Reuter's informant had the impression that the authorities have

absolute control of the situation and that safety is assured. Nevertheless merchants hesitate to enter into the usual complimentary contracts on the advance of Chinese New Year.

General Lung Chi-kuang, with his troops, is proceeding towards Yunnan shortly.

According to Chinese newspapers, in response to an urgent request made by Field-Marshal Lung Chi-Kuang of Canton, the training Ship Tungchi was ordered by Admiral T. S. Lee to proceed there to assist in the defence of that province, and the ship left here on Thursday. But as more ships are urgently needed in Kuangtung to cruise about and protect the extensive line of coast in that province, the cruiser Chaohe, which has completed her repairs, has also received orders to proceed to Canton.

THE YINTIN CUSTOMS.

As already reported, the Customs Station at Yintin, about five miles from Shatokok, was attacked by an armed band of over 100 men at about midday on January 6 and completely looted. The raiders commenced by firing on the station from the village and they shot one Chinese who was not, however, mortally wounded. The band, says the "Hongkong Daily News," then attacked the station, and held up the two Europeans, Mr. K. S'angaard, a Dane, and Mr. Doll, a Briton, threatening to shoot them if they resisted. The station was ransacked, and arms, ammunition, and money, etc., seized. The band was led by an English-speaking Chinese, who informed the Europeans that he was a leader of the Revolutionary Party, and that he would be responsible for what had occurred. He gave them his name, and said he was the Manager of the "Hongkong and Kowloon Dairy." He told the officers to clear out and go to Hongkong, and, recognizing it would be futile to defy the band, they left, and returned to the Colony in the evening uninjured.

Proclamations were posted up at the station by the raiders, who style themselves revolutionaries.

The Central Police Station was warned of the affair, and as fears were entertained for the safety of Shatokok there was immediately despatched a party of about forty policemen (European and Indian), under the Captain-Superintendent of Police (Mr. McL. Messer), and Mr. T. H. King (Assistant-Superintendent.) Inspector Gordon also accompanied the party. The raiders made no attempt to cross the frontier, and therefore no trouble was experienced at Shatokok. A considerable body of police, however, remain at the Police Station in that village, ready for any emergency.

Mr. Stangaard, who has been at the station about five months, told a reporter the first thing that hap-

pened was that a Chinese servant took up to him copies of what was described as a Proclamation. He and his colleague (Mr. Doll, who had been at the station but a few days) were scanning these documents when they received the first warning of the presence of the large band of raiders near the station. There were twenty-eight Chinese braves beside the two Europeans in the station, and all speedily put themselves in a position of defence. The raiders were fired on, but the station was ultimately rushed.

"I was covered by a whole crowd of the men, who pointed rifles at my back and my head," said Mr. Stangaard. "It was a bitter thing to have to give in to these Chinese, but I was helpless. They began looting the place, and took everything, about \$300 in money and rifles and revolvers.

"The leader, who was dressed in khaki, came in after all was over, presented his card, and said he was a Captain-General of the Revolutionary Army, and would be responsible for what had occurred. He spoke English excellently. There were at least twenty others who could speak English. The leader said we would have to clear out, and he undertook to provide an escort for us over the frontier. They had even stolen my pony and left me nothing but the clothes which I was wearing. Doll and I managed to get off in a sampan."

THE UNREST IN SHANSI.

Kalgan, Jan. 14.

Many villages west of Kueihuating have been burned by robbers, both Chinese and Mongol.

The yamen, customs-house and many shops and houses were burned at Saratsi. The local magistrate has fled to Kueihuating.

The villages whose houses have been burned are suffering severely from the cold.

Rowdies are joining the robbers and conditions are said to be worse than in 1911.

The officials at Kueihuating have concentrated their troops in the new city and fears are felt for the safety of the business part of the town.

The American and Swedish missionaries at Paoteo, Patse Bolong and Saratsi are in danger.

Kalgan is quiet. Troops are passing through every night on their way west. Special precautions have been taken for the protection of the railway bridges.—Reuter.

SZETCHUAN QUIET.

Chengtzu, Jan. 14.

The Bureau of Foreign Affairs requests Reuter to deny the rumour that foreigners have been requested to leave Chengtzu. It says that the report is a mischievous invention.

Seven students were arrested on Thursday, it is supposed because of

their revolutionary sympathies.—Reuter.

YUAN'S SUPPORTERS.

Chinese papers state that in reply to the Government's inquiry as to whether peace and order can be preserved, or whether disturbances can be quelled at once and effectively after the Grand Ceremonial Occasion shall have taken place, more than ten Generals, headed by Lung Chi-kuang and Feng Kuo-chang, have replied stating that they will bear the fullest responsibility as regards the maintenance of the present conditions of their respective localities, and urging upon the Emperor to ascend the Throne immediately so as to quiet the minds of the people.

Proclamations signed by Chen Chün-ming, ex-Tutuh of Canton, and other noted revolutionaries, have appeared in the Chinese Press. The gist of these proclamations is that the revolutionaries have returned to China to save the people from oppression and to rid the nation of the tyrant and traitor. The rest may be guessed.

UNREST IN SHANGHAI.

The Generalissimo's Office has received a report from its detectives in Shanghai of the formation of a new society by the revolutionary party abroad. It is called the United Society for the maintenance of the Form of State. Its chief object is to upset the monarchical movement. Branches of this Society are being established in the interior of China, and booklets containing seditious literature are being distributed amongst the populace. The Generalissimo's Office has telegraphed instructions to the local Chinese authorities to prohibit the circulation of such pamphlets and suppress any such society.

According to the Chinese Press, General Yang has by order of Field Marshal Feng Kuo-chang, issued instructions to the Chief of the Chinese Constabulary Force to redouble the vigilance of the Police. Since Wednesday, the Chinese Police have been kept alert day and night, while at many points two men well-armed have been stationed. The patrols have also been doubled. After nightfall, it has again become difficult for the public to travel about in the streets at Nantao. After 6 p.m. pedestrians in the streets of the Chinese city and Chapei are searched. Tea and wine shops are ordered to close at 9 p.m.

UNCERTAIN ATTITUDE OF KUEICHOW.

Kueiyang, Jan. 15.

The Taoyin of Eastern Kueichow stationed at Chenyuan has disappeared. Many magistrates are resigning on the plea of illness.

Yunnan troops are reported to be on their way here but this has not yet been verified. It is also reported that about 2,000 Kueichow troops stationed at Hinghsien and Panhsien object to resisting the advance of the Yunnan troops but the statement has not been confirmed.

Colonel Wang, nephew of the Military Governor, has gone to command the troops on the Hunan border. The families of the Civil and Military Governors have left Kueiyang. Other families are also leaving. Many wild rumours are circulating owing to the lack of reliable news. The censorship continues. The city and province are quiet.—Reuter.

ATTITUDE OF KUEICHOW.

Peking, Jan. 15.

The Civil Governor of Kueichow reports a skirmish with the Yunnan troops in the west of Kueichow on the 11th instant and that the rebels retired to Yunnan territory when they saw that the Kueichow troops did not join them but would fight against them if they tried to enter into Kueichow Province. Governor Lung and General Liu again requested the Government to order the troops under General Tsao Kun not to enter into Kueichow territory otherwise peace could not be maintained and added that Tsai Ao and Tang Chi-yao had already promised to do the same. Tsao Kun has been ordered to do what he thinks fit according to the local circumstances after his arrival on the Szechuan-Kueichow frontiers as the Central Government is unable to control the situation from Peking. This means to put off the Yunnan revolvers and the northern troops will enter into Kueichow to attack Yunnan after the arrival of Tsao Kun's main force.

For the present, the Central Government has not given a definite reply to the Kueichow authorities about this proposal and the real attitude of Kueichow approaches "neutrality" towards the Central Government, because the same trick was played against Huang Hsing by the Military and Civil Governors of Ché-kiang during the so-called second revolution in the south in 1913 with the connivance of Peking. By adopting this trick, Kueichow will be saved from an attack from Yunnan previous to the arrival of the northern forces which will enter Kueichow via Szechuan after the main body of Tsao Kun's troops has reached the Szechuan-Kueichow frontiers next month. According to official telegrams received from the various Provinces by the Central Government, Yunnan is now isolated as there is no support from neighbouring Provinces.

According to the Chinese Press the Civil Governor of Kueichow, Lung Chien-chang, has tele-

graphed to the Central Government asking for permission to return to Kuangtung to attend to his mother who, he alleges, is dangerously ill. The Central Government has sent the following reply:

"As the revolt in Yunnan has not yet been suppressed, and the defence of the province of Kueichow is of paramount importance, it is highly improper to submit a prayer for leave of absence, which can be wanted only to avoid a difficult position. Let Lung Chien-chang relinquish his post first and be referred to the Penalty Commission for punishment. General Liu Hsien-tsen, brother of General Liu Hsien-shih, is hereby appointed Acting Governor of Kueichow."

GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY MEASURES.

According to the "Peking Gazette," in addition to the 3rd and 8th Divisions of the northern army which the Government has despatched to the south, it is understood that another army will be organized by drafting soldiers from the troops of six of the provinces, namely, Kuangtung, Hunan, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Anhui, and Fengtien. The soldiers will be the pick of the fighting units in these provinces and are to be under the supreme command of one general, co-operating with the northern forces already in the field.

The Kuangtung Authorities are taking strict measures to prevent communication between Yunnan and other provinces. Letters destined for Yunnan from other provinces via Kuangtung have been seized. It is understood that at present a large quantity of mails destined for Yunnan have been held up at Canton.

CONTROL OF THE YANGTZE.

A telegram recently received in Peking from General Feng Kuo-chang and Chi Yueh-lin, the Chiangchun and Governor of Kiangsu respectively, is translated by the "Peking Gazette" as follows: "Kiangsu is a province riding astride the Yangtze river and on the edge of the seas; and as it is a centre for commerce the rebels are always on the watch for an opportunity to create disturbance. Ever since the trouble in Yunnan the newspapers in Shanghai have been repeatedly publishing rumours. All the troops and police have been instructed to take strict precautions at every point and at all times, and there is no 'crack' through which the rebels may enter. The localities are therefore as peaceful as usual.

"Judging by the attitude of the troops and police, they are all loyal to the Central Government and thus are proof against any out-

side influence. If the Grand Ceremony can be performed on a definite date, the position of the Emperor will be made quite certain and the spirit of the troops will thus be cheered. Kuo-chang and Yueh-lin, being responsible for the whole province, are willing to bear the whole responsibility in maintaining peace and order in the localities under their jurisdiction, and can say that there is no possibility of any serious trouble arising. As to possible local disturbances created by desperadoes, the same can be suppressed without delay."

DATE OF THE ENTHRONEMENT.

Peking papers state that the Bureau for the preparation of the Grand Ceremony has submitted a memorial suggesting either February 6 or 9 as the date for the formal enthronement of the Emperor and requesting the latter to intimate his decision. It is said that both of these dates have been rejected by Yuan Shih-kai, who has definitely chosen February 12.

It is also stated that the enthronement of Yuan Shih-kai has been drafted and is understood to have been written by Yuan Tou-chan and Wang Shih-tung. The document consists of seven sections. The first section is written in the classic style and deals chiefly with the enthronement of the Ta Huang Ti. The draft has been sent to the Printing and Engraving Bureau for printing. It is understood that the Edict will be printed, as in the case of the late Ching dynasty, on Imperial yellow paper to be distributed to the country. The document has also been translated into the Mongolian, Tibetan and Mohammedan languages for the Mongols, Tibetans and Mohammedans in Chinese Turkestan respectively.

It is reported that the reigning title of the new Emperor, Hung Hsien, has been recognized by the Urga Government. A few days ago, the Board for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs is said to have received a document from the Hutukhtu of Urga, dated the first year of Hung Hsien.

DEPARTURE OF KUEICHOW'S CASHIERED GOVERNOR.

Kueiyang, Jan. 17.

The Civil Governor, Lung Chien-chang, left early yesterday. A proclamation in the name and that of the Military Governor issued later stated that he had gone on a tour of inspection but it is generally believed that he is leaving the province. The Commissioner of Administrative Affairs left secretly some time ago.

The Likin and Salt Offices in some districts refuse to accept Bank of China notes.—Reuter.

FEELING IN HONAN.

Kaifeng has taken little general interest in the change to a monarchy, writes our correspondent. All is quiet. At New Year the Chamber of Commerce issued instructions that shops were to display their flags; comparatively few responded and very little change of any kind could be observed. Seemingly, no interest was taken in the passing of 1915. The Post Office and Government yamens observed the occasion with a day or two holiday, but the people as a whole were unaffected thereby.

The local authorities have taken steps to protect foreign interests. Educational institutions and hospital and residential buildings stand south of the city. They comprise the combined quarters of three Missions, the American Southern Baptists, the Canadian Church Mission and the China Inland Mission. To the east of the city the American Free Methodists are situated. One hundred police have been told off to guard the foreigners, and barracks have been put up close to our compounds and guards are on duty day and night. Formerly night attacks from robbers were not unknown, but recently things have been very much better.

SZECHUAN UNDER CONTROL.

Chengtu, Jan. 18.

There is no truth in the report that the rebels occupy Suifu. On the contrary 6,000 Imperial troops garrison that city.

It is reported that there has been slight skirmishing on the Yunnan border. More troops are constantly proceeding southwards and a number left Chengtu on Sunday for Hueilichow.

No Kueichow troops have crossed the Szechuan border and it is reported that they are lying at Sungkan simply watching.—Reuter.

Chinese journals from Shanghai, Hankow and other cities are discussing the proposed loan of \$30,000,000 from Japanese firms for Chinese industries. The Japanese semi-official organ "Shuntien-shihpao" says that reliable information from the Japanese Legation and the Mitsui Company contradicts the rumour about this loan and says that the Chinese Commercial Mission to Japan—now postponed—is intended solely to improve the existing Sino-Japanese commercial relations. This denial from the Japanese organ has led to more suspicions and the Chinese papers now firmly believe that the mission of Mr. Chou was connected with valuable "presents" to Japan and not merely with the belated congratulation on the Coronation as officially stated.—From Our Chinese Correspondent.

FEELING IN HUNAN.

Chenchow, Jan. 18.

The soldiers' camp is leaving for some place on the Kueichow frontier, and a new camp is coming to take its place. The official has been changed and few tears were shed, for his tenure of office has not been marked by any great help to the place, and there have been some features that mark it as bad indeed.

The celebration of the foreign year has been tame. The Post Office closed, but otherwise there was little that designated it from other days. One is bound to be retrospective these days. Four years ago there was going to be no Chinese new year and the western calendar was to be adopted *in toto*, but with the passing of the years there has been a return to the old customs and superstitions.—From Our Own Correspondent.

SHANGHAI AND THE MONARCHY.

According to Chinese papers, the gentry and the merchants of Shanghai, (at least thirty prominent names are attached as signatures to the telegram,) have forwarded a telegram through General Yang Shan-teh to Peking, praying the Emperor to ascend the Throne at once. They assert that as long as the accession is delayed, so long will the people feel uneasy. They believe that the outbreak in Yunnan and the rumours spread by unscrupulous people are all due to this delay.

THE REBEL'S MILITARY NOTES.

Peking, Jan. 19.

Chinese reports state that military notes issued by the Yunnan rebels have been seen at various Treaty Ports, where rebel agents are attempting to sell them considerably below their face value. The Ministry of Finance has issued a warning to the various financial departments in the provinces on the subject.—Reuter.

Kueiyang, Jan. 18.

The Taoyin of Kueiyang having left for Szechuan, a meeting of the gentry and other prominent men yesterday asked the Military Governor Liu to become Tutor. General Liu declined but agreed to help to maintain the civil and military government. The city is quiet.—Reuter.

Peking, Jan. 19.

H. E. Yuan Shih-kai has selected the Chiaocho or Excellent Crop as the national flower of the new Empire.—Reuter.

"PLOT" TO ASSASSINATE YUAN SHIH-KAI.

Chengtzu, Jan. 18.

Troops are in full readiness south of Hueikichow and south of Suifu

to repel any attack made by the Yunnanese. General Liu has gone to Yunnan, in Northern Yunnan, with a body of soldiers to guard that city. A Northern General is now in command of the troops at Luchow.

It is reported that one of the students who were recently arrested on suspicion of being revolutionaries has been sentenced to death, while the other six have been sentenced to various terms of penal servitude.—Reuter.

According to the "Peking Gazette" by order of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, the 3rd Mixed Brigade of the Hunan army has been despatched to Yochow and the troops and their commander have arrived in that city. A regiment of the 7th Division of the Kiangsi army stationed at Yochow has received marching orders for the front. The regiment is now under the command of Brigadier-General Chow Wan-ping. A part of the 6th Division of the Kiangsi army has also been despatched to Ichang.

To prevent the Yunnan movement spreading into adjoining provinces, the Government, continues the "Peking Gazette," will appoint three new Defence Commissioners in Hunan, Szechuan and Kuangsi, to attend to local defence on the borders of these provinces. In Hunan the new military functionary will be known as the Commissioner of Defence of Chinghsian, with headquarters at Changsha; in Szechuan, he will be called the Defence Commissioner of Chuan-hsu with headquarters at Chungking; and in Kuangsi the official will be described as Defence Commissioner of Kueiyo with headquarters at Kueilin, the capital city.

BOMBS THAT PROVED TO BE BULBS.

Peking, Jan. 20.

A story of a complex plot to secure the assassination of the President which has been widely circulated in the capital during the past few days proves now to be no more than a canard. Numerous women and children who had been arrested have been released as well as two men who were said to be concerned in the plot. The bombs discovered turn out to be bulbs secreted in flower-pots and the stores of dynamite to be household sugar.

The atmosphere of Peking these days is decidedly nervous.

It appears, says Reuter's Peking correspondent, that the sensational Japanese reports of the discovery of a bomb plot inside the Palace are exaggerated, although it is reliably reported that a number of alleged plotters were discovered within the Palace on Monday, but no bombs were found.

Chinese reports say, however, that the above is entirely unfounded, the truth being that a number of Government officials of the lower grade were arrested for harbouring suspicious Southerners and that several bombs were found in the house of one of the men arrested. An investigation is proceeding.—From Our Own Correspondent.

THE CORONATION.

Peking papers state that under the directions of Mr. Chu Chichien, Minister of Interior, the arrangements for the performance of the Grand Ceremony are now in rapid progress. In a memorial to the Ta Huang Ti Mr. Chu submitted a report regarding the steps taken; and he informed the Ta Huang Ti that all arrangements for the Grand Ceremony would be completed on or before the 20th instant. It is now known that the ceremony will take place on February 9, unless a postponement is rendered necessary for reasons of State.

CHINA'S ENVOY TO JAPAN.

SURPRISING ACTION OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

Peking, Jan. 15.

The visit to Japan of Mr. Chow Tze-chi, Minister of Commerce, has been postponed by the Japanese Government. The Japanese Legation communicated with the Chinese Government yesterday evening as follows: "There having arisen certain circumstances which make it inconvenient for His Majesty the Emperor to receive a Chinese special envoy at this juncture the Imperial Government have asked the Government of the Republic of China to postpone the departure of his Excellency Chow Tze-chi for the present."

An elaborate valedictory luncheon was given to Mr. Chow Tze-chi yesterday at the Wagon Lits Hotel by the Sino-Japanese Corporation and a valedictory banquet by Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister, at the Japanese Legation on Friday night, when Mr. Hioki made a speech emphasizing the importance of Mr. Chow Tze-chi's visit as a means of bettering the relations of both countries. Elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the mission by Japan were reported telegraphically only yesterday, and this report contained a list of the nobles and others comprising the entertainment committee.

The sudden desire for postponement is regarded variously here.

Commenting upon the mission to Japan on which Mr. Chow Tze-chi has been appointed Special Envoy, the *Osaka Mainichi* stated a few days ago that it would be too late for Mr. Chow Tze-chi to go to Japan after the Russian Envoy had been there. The

paper remarked that the belated visit of the Chinese Envoy would do China no good; because if there were any secret understanding between Japan and Russia respecting the political affairs in China, the bargain would have been already struck and Mr. Chow would regret that the opportune moment had passed and his visit could yield nothing but the presentation of some more "presents" to Japan.—From Our Own Correspondent.

COMMENT OF CHINESE PAPERS.

Peking, Jan. 19.

The majority of the Chinese papers are discussing Japan's request for the postponement of Chow Tze-chi's mission in a guarded manner.

Chow Tze-chi intended to leave Peking to-day and was due to arrive in Tokio on the 24th. Some of the members of his suite have already left.

The "*Kuahuapao*" regards the action of Japan as being very curious as the Japanese Government was sounded on the subject some time ago and expressed willingness to receive Chow Tze-chi as the representative of the President of the Chinese Republic.—Reuter.

ATTITUDE OF JAPAN.

On Thursday, the 13th instant, says the "Japan Chronicle," an extraordinary Cabinet Council was held at the official residence of Count Okuma regarding the situation in China, a communication from the French Government, and certain domestic questions.

Though particulars of the conference are not available, the "*Asahi*" makes a statement regarding the Ministerial view of the question discussed at the conclave. The Osaka paper states that in view of the disquieting situation in South China, the Peking Government has perceived the increased necessity of proclaiming a monarchy at the earliest possible date, and is doing everything in its power to obtain the Powers' recognition of the change contemplated. The expected mission of the Chinese Envoy is to offer coronation congratulations to the Emperor, but if the Envoy attempts to gain Japan's adhesion to the Imperial restoration scheme by offering inducements, the Japanese Government will on no account accede to such persuasions.

Until the present disturbances have been completely suppressed and until there is no likelihood of any further civil disturbances breaking out, the Japanese Government, in accordance with the policy already decided upon, will not in any circumstances give recognition to China's reversion to monarchy. On the other hand, it would appear that the Peking Government is asking Britain, France, Russia, and

Italy to recognize the monarchy, stating that the United States, Germany, and Austria are willing to give recognition on the proclamation of the change. The Allied Powers, however, are not likely to acquiesce in the Chinese request independently of Japan. Should the Yuan Government proclaim a monarchy in spite of non-recognition by Japan, the consequence would be that though the diplomatic relations of the two countries would not be broken off, the Japanese Government would not accord the "Emperor" Yuan the treatment due to the ruler of China, and would regard the Yuan Government simply as one of her administrative organs. Such is the view of the Japanese authorities on the situation in China, as given by the "*Asahi*."

Peking, Jan. 20.

The Waichiaopu has appointed Pi Kuei-fan special delegate to welcome Grand-duke George Michailovitch at Harbin on his return from Japan.—Reuter.

Peking, Jan. 20.

Japanese circles attribute the request for the postponement of Chow Tze-chi's mission to the fear of an untoward incident owing to the hostility of the Japanese public to Yuan Shih-kai's acceptance of the Throne. The Japanese Government has not the slightest intention to humiliate China.—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S ENVOY TO JAPAN.

RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY THE EMPEROR.

Tokio, Jan. 13.

Grand Duke George Michaelovitch was received in audience at the Palace to-day. The ceremony was a most brilliant one. He presented the Order of St. Andrews to the Emperor of Japan and the Order of St. Catherine to the Empress.

The Emperor of Japan thanked him most cordially and decorated him with the Order of the Chrysanthemum.

A banquet followed. During the toasts the Emperor emphasized the increasing respect and confidence between Japan and Russia.

The Grand Duke said that Japan's immense sympathy and assistance to Russia during the War had evoked unbounded gratitude in Russia and guaranteed a lasting friendship between the two Empires.—Reuter.

INCENDIARISM IN LISBON.

BIG MILITARY STORE DESTROYED.

Lisbon, Jan. 14.

A fire at the State Military Store has destroyed thousands of uniforms and a large quantity of material for boots. Up to the present only three persons have been

injured. It is believed that the fire is due to incendiarism.

Later.

A later message states that the fire spread to enormous proportions during the night. It was ended to-day by the walls falling in. About thirty persons have been injured.

The Minister of War is convinced that the outbreak is due to foul play.—Reuter.

CHINA AND THE HAGUE.

The Hague, Jan. 14.

The First Chamber has adopted the Arbitration Treaty with China.—Reuter.

FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

DORDRECHT RAILWAY

WRECKED BY TIDAL WAVE.

Amsterdam, Jan. 14.

Considerable damage has been done in Holland by floods. The island of Marken and the neighbouring town of Monnikendam is submerged. Zwolle is also badly hit. Many cattle have been drowned, but there has been no loss of life. The level of the Zuyder Zee is very high.—Reuter.

Rotterdam, Jan. 14.

A tidal wave has partly wrecked the railway to Dordrecht, interrupting communication in South Holland.—Reuter.

GREAT HAVOC AND DISTRESS.

Amsterdam, Jan. 15.

The havoc wrought by the floods is greater than was at first supposed.

The dykes along the Zuider Zee have collapsed at several points and the peasants and cattle everywhere are fleeing precipitately from the constantly rising waters.

The dyke broke at several points in the Ymuiden district and, before the inhabitants realized their peril, the sea burst through the gaps with such force as to wreck large portions of the roads.

Reports coming in from North Holland, including the Island of Texel and the province of Groningen, show that great distress prevails.

The gale also swept the lower Elbe.

The sea is twenty feet above its normal level.

The town of Stade, in Hanover on the Elbe, has subsided.

The dyke at Twielenfeth has been severely damaged and is being repaired with feverish haste in the hope of preventing further damage.—Reuter.

Jan. 16.

Sixteen persons have been drowned, of whom seven were children, on the island of Marken.—Reuter.

BIG FIRE IN BERGEN.

Bergen, Jan. 16.

A great fire swept the town yesterday and to-day, but it is now under control.

It spread through twenty different quarters of the town rendering thousands of the inhabitants homeless.

Among the buildings destroyed are the Central Telephone Exchange, four hotels and three schools.

Stavanger is offering shelter to four thousand refugees.—Reuter.

Christiania, Jan. 16.

The outbreak at Bergen is the largest fire on record in Norway. The damage is estimated at £2,750,000.—Reuter.

Christiania, Jan. 17.

Details of the fire at Bergen are lacking owing to the breakdown of telegraphic communication.

The man-of-war Eidsvold has left for Bergen with provisions and clothes for the destitute. The Government is providing sugar and corn, while engineers have left to build sheds for those who are without homes. King Haakon and the Minister of War have also left for Bergen.

Later.

The damage done by the fire at Bergen now totals over £5,500,000. Four hundred valuable properties have been destroyed. One person perished, while some others were injured. Clothes, blankets and provisions are arriving for the refugees.—Reuter.

AMERICAN SUBMARINE SUNK.**DISASTER DUE TO AN EXPLOSION.**

New York, Jan. 15.

The submarine B 6 has sunk after an explosion in Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is reported that twenty men have been killed.—Reuter.

Jan. 18.

The submarine sunk in Brooklyn Navy Yard was the E 2. Four men are dead and twelve were injured, some fatally.

The electric batteries of the submarine were being recharged at the time of the explosion. Another theory is that the accident was due to a hydrogen explosion.—Reuter.

UNIQUE FOOTBALL MATCH IN PEKING.

Peking, Jan. 16.

An interesting football match took place in the President's son's private ground at Peihai between a team captained by Yuan Ko-huan, Yuan Shih-kai's fifth son and the Peking Club team captained by Mr. A. C. Henning. Yuan Ko-huan's team included the President's seventh son, Yuan Ko-chi. The game was well contested through-

out. During the first half of the game no goals were scored. In the second half the Peking Club scored one goal.

The match is unique, being the first occasion in which Yuan Ko-huan's team has met a team composed entirely of foreigners. A large crowd of foreigners and prominent Chinese witnessed the game.—Reuter.

NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

London, Jan. 18.

In the House of Commons to-day the Premier, Mr. Asquith, announced that the Rt. Hon Joseph Pease had been appointed Postmaster-General.—Reuter.

The Right Hon. Joseph Albert Pease P. C. who has been appointed Postmaster General, has represented the Rotherham Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire since 1910, during which time he held the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster for a year, becoming President of the Board of Education in 1911. Second son of the late Sir Joseph Pease, the new Postmaster General is now 56 years of age, is a Director of Pease and Partners, became Mayor of his birthplace, Darlington, and, entering Parliament in the Liberal interest as representing the Tyneside Division of Northumberland, acted as Private Secretary (unpaid) to the Right Hon. John Morley during the latter's Chief Secretaryship of Ireland. Mr. Pease, who for several years was one of the Junior Whips to the Opposition, was appointed Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1905 and at the end of three years became Patronage Secretary to the same Department.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.**THE OUTBREAK AT THE ARSENAL.**

London, Jan. 18.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey stated that he had no knowledge of the Note said to have been addressed to the Diplomatic Corps in Peking by the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs requesting their co-operation with the Chinese Government to prevent occurrences similar to the revolt in Shanghai.

Asked whether Great Britain had requested Japan to prohibit the export of beans and bean-oil from Dalny to neutral countries, Sir Edward Grey said that the matter had been discussed. Such prohibition had been found to be impracticable and other methods of preventing the goods reaching the enemy preferred.—Reuter.

CHINESE EDITOR IMPRISONED.

Hongkong, Jan. 19.

The Chief Justice has sentenced the editor of the "Shipao" to nine months hard labour and a fine of \$500 for printing alleged seditious articles in which, referring by innuendo to H. E. Yuan Shih-kai, the following passage occurred:

"With 400,000,000 men to fight a single man why should we fear that we may not be able to hang his head on the tai-pak? (a long bamboo pole to which a decapitated head is suspended by the hair) or to execute him on the execution platform as Louis XIV was executed."—Reuter.

JAPANESE MISSION TO RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

Petrograd, Jan. 18.

It is stated that a Japanese prince will visit Russia and England in April on an important political mission.—Reuter.

THE GOVERNANCE OF HONGKONG.

Hongkong, Jan. 19.

(Delayed by Censor)

British residents are being invited to sign a petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking for greater representation of the public on the Executive and Legislative Councils.

JAPANESE AT HANGCHOW.

Hangchow, Jan. 20.

The man in the street has it that an enterprising Japanese is about to commence an iron foundry in the Settlement for the manufacture of silk-weaving and pattern-cutting machinery, of which at present there is quite a lot imported from Japan. The Japanese Consul, I understand, has been approached and has given his consent.—From Our Own Correspondent.

THE ATTEMPT ON COUNT OKUMA.**FOUR ARRESTS MADE.**

Tokio, Jan. 20.

There have been four arrests in connexion with the Okuma bombing incident. The principal one is that of Wagoro Fukuda a well-known member of the staff of a news agency and a prominent member of the leading political club opposing the present Cabinet. The others are a man named Shimomura, twenty-nine years of age, who has confessed to throwing the bombs, and Onikura Wada, who is alleged to have been connected with the assassination of Mr. Abe of the Foreign Office some years ago.

The police say that the attempt was instigated by persons interested in domestic politics and they believe that it was intended to intimidate Count Okuma into resigning the Premiership.—Reuter.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

GENERAL Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has arrived at Cape Town.—Reuter.

ANOTHER American subject has been killed by Mexican bandits.—Reuter.

THE Leith str. Traquair (1,167 tons) has been sunk. The crew were saved.—Reuter.

Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Murray has been gazetted a temporary General.—Reuter.

ADMIRAL the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux has been returned unopposed for Portsmouth.—Reuter.

"L'Echo de Belge" says that two Zeppelins have been wrecked and a third severely damaged in Belgium.—Reuter.

It is understood that the Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, Postmaster General, will not be a member of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

FOUR hundred and twenty-seven enemy aliens deported from India on the str. Golconda have arrived at Flushing.—Reuter.

A Court Martial has opened at Chatham for the trial of certain survivors of H.M.S. Natal. The proceedings were private.—Reuter.

A battalion of hunters, trappers, miners, lumbermen, and other rugged men of New Ontario is being organized in Canada for service in France.

MR. CHOU CHIN-PIAO, Taoyin of Shanghai and Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, is the recipient of the decoration of the Excellent Corn, of the second order.

CHINESE papers report that Dr. Morrison, Political Advisor to the Chinese Government, left Peking on January 17 on a tour through the Yangtze regions.

THE proposed work of the construction of the central wireless telegraph station in Wuchang will soon be commenced inside the Pinyang gate of the city.

MR. E. C. Hillier, Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Peking, is proceeding Home shortly owing, we regret to say, to the dangerous illness of his wife.

Hsu Kuo-Liang, Chief of the Wosung and Shanghai Constabulary, has been appointed a Lieutenant-General, and decorated with the Third Order of the Striped Tiger.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir A. J. Godley, Commanding-in-Chief the New Zealand Forces, is gazetted temporary

Lieutenant-General while commanding an Army Corps.—Reuter.

REUTER'S Amsterdam correspondent reports that the German Emperor has telegraphed to the Sultan expressing great satisfaction at the evacuation of Gallipoli by the enemy.

MR. W. George Maxwell, c.m.g. Adviser to the Government of Kedah, has been appointed to act as Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, with effect from the 3rd instant.

THE German auxiliary mentioned on the 18th as having been wrecked off the island of Aeroe was the torpedo-boat *Auder*. She has broken up completely, says Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent.

NINE months imprisonment was the sentence imposed on Lieu Tuh-jung a cook who was charged at the Mixed Court on Monday with the theft of an overcoat from Mr. Bunder at Weihaiwei Road.

THE head of the fine tiger which was killed at Fanling last year has been returned from Home, and will shortly be placed in the Hongkong Museum. The taxidermist was unable to preserve the skin of the animal.

THE British India str. *Golconda*, with 500 enemy aliens from India on board, arrived at Tilbury on Wednesday. Her passengers were not allowed to land but will be transferred to the Flushing boat.—Reuter.

IN the House of Commons to-day, says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent telegraphing on the 19th, the Minister of Finance announced that Canada was entirely defraying the cost of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

MR. Herbert Samuel stated in the House of Commons on Wednesday that the number of German males in Great Britain at the time of the outbreak of the war was 32,028, of whom 26,474 were interned.—Reuter.

THE funds and notes of the Bank of China in Canton, it is reported, are now in safe keeping on Sham-keen, so that there is no special inducement for trouble makers to go looking for loot around the Bank's premises in Canton City.

DURING the remainder of the war the period for which an officer on first appointment may receive pay before the date of his joining for duty at home or embarking to join for duty abroad is reduced from two months to one month.

SIR A. McRobert, Managing Director of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., has given Aberdeen University an endowment of £750 a year to found a lectureship on pathology, especially in regard to malignant diseases.—Reuter.

THE Japanese Government contemplates enlarging the scope of the Steel Foundry in Kyushu with a

fund of Y.87,000,000, the work to be spread over five consecutive years. A Bill to secure sanction for this step will be introduced to the Diet at the end of the month.

THE "*Kielerzeitung*" states that Prince Furstenberg, an intimate friend of the German Emperor, has ordered the copper roofs of his splendid castle at Donaueschingen to be dismantled for war purposes and to be replaced by papier-maché substitute. The work is already in progress.

On January 12 a French Chamber of Commerce, which has been under discussion for some time, was definitely constituted. The members elected to serve on the committee were:—Messrs. Ackermann, Binder, Bridou, Camarck, Coursier, Labansat, G. Lion, Madier and Marthoud.

It is reliably reported that Lieut.-Gen. Aoki is on his way to Shanghai to be attached in a military capacity to the Japanese Consulate. He was formerly Military Attaché at Peking and has been occupying the position of Commandant of Port Arthur Fortress.

On Thursday afternoon (19th instant) the cruiser *Tone*, commanded by Vice-Admiral Nomaguchi, left Sasebo southwards. According to the "*Asahi*," the *Tone*, together with the cruisers *Tsushima* and *Nitaka*, which had preceded her in the same direction, is to undertake patrol duty in southern waters.

As Chihhsien in Fengtien is an important town on the Peking-Mukden Railway line and situated also between South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia, the Ministries of Finance, Interior, Communications and Agriculture and Commerce are jointly contemplating the opening of the town as a trading port.

THE "*Mainichi*" states that the Japanese Government has recently received an order from the Belgian authorities at Havre for rifles and knitted goods. In part fulfilment of the order, the Okura Company is to send 60,000 rifles, which have already been conveyed to Kobe. The rifles are shortly to be shipped to Havre.

RECENT statistics show that Japan has furnished 3,000,000 rifles to Russia since the war began, and has also furnished ammunition for three-month's use of these weapons. Japan has also contracted to furnish Russia with 3,000,000 shells for heavy artillery. The War Office is to distribute the contract among private manufactures.

On the evening of January 13, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Companies of the Fire Brigade attended a small outbreak at No. 250 Yangtzepoo Road, a Chinese cloth shop near the Sang Sing Cotton Mill. Before the arrival of the brigade the fire had been dealt with

by the inmates. It was caused by a child upsetting a kerosene lamp.

ACCORDING to the "Peking Gazette," the Government has received the following provincial remittances:—Chihli, \$200,000; Ché-kiang, \$180,000; Singkiang, \$50,000; Kuangtung, \$200,000; Kansu, \$150,000; Hupeh, \$800,000; Shensi \$40,000; Szechuan, 100,000; Hunan, \$120,000; Fukien, \$150,000; Shansi, \$100,000; Honan, \$60,000; Anhui, \$60,000.

A few days ago a considerable part of the leather and boot factory in Kueiyang was burnt, and the damage comes to over \$10,000. This factory has been in work for about seven years and a meeting of the shareholders was due in a few days to declare a dividend. It turned out fairly good quality leather articles—boots, saddles, military knapsacks, etc.

THE list of distinctions obtained by officers trained in the Artists Rifles Officers Training Corps includes two Victoria Crosses, 11 Military Crosses, one C.B., one Médaille Militaire, two M.V.O.'s, and four Victorian medals, while nine members have been mentioned in despatches. It is believed that this record is unique for any single unit in the Army.

IN a New Year message, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, sends: "Warmest greetings to our valiant Allies." Mr. Lloyd George adds: "The time is soon coming when on both fronts we shall face the enemy on conditions of complete equality as regards munitions and with the advantage of numbers on our side."

W. J. Cox, seaman, U. S. Navy, is alleged to have attempted suicide in a bar called the "Concordia" in Woosung Road, on the 13th instant. The American authorities have the case in hand. He was found lying on the floor in a room adjoining the bar and was profusely bleeding from a wound in the throat. An open penknife was found in his hand.

VISCOUNT Fujinami, the Master of the Horse, recently received the British Ambassador at the Imperial stables and showed him the horse presented by King George to the Emperor on the occasion of the Coronation. The animal, which is in excellent condition, is named Franco, by Hippodrome, dam by Royal Hampton, and was purchased by the Indian Government for the stud.

ACCORDING to a report the Oriental Whaling Company caught eleven whales worth Y8,909 off the coast of Changchyon, Kangwon Province, Korea, between December 7 and 12. The total number of whales caught since the beginning of October last is 88. These figures

show an increase of eighteen head, as against the returns for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

THE Government Mint at Tientsin has received orders from the Government to cast eight million silver coins of one dollar denomination for the new Empire. On the obverse side of the coin will be the head of the Ta Huang Ti encircled by eight characters, meaning the first year of the reign of Hung Hsien of the Chinese Empire. The reverse will be engraved with figures of the dragon.

IN view of the excellent precautionary measures along Yangtze Valley which were formulated by Mr. Yang Cheng, the former Tao-yin and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai and now the Councillor of Generalissimo's Office, the Government has instructed him to remain in Shanghai to assist the enforcement of the said measure until further notice, says the "Peking Daily News."

A shop in an alleyway off Chekiang Road was robbed of \$300 worth of clothing on Saturday night. The place was held up by a gang of men, one of whom is said to have been armed, with a revolver. As usual in affairs of this sort, the occupant's of the shop made no outcry and the thieves easily got away before the police were notified. A smaller robbery occurred on Yuen-fong Road the same night.

IN view of the fact that immense quantities of soap are imported into China every year, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has lately appropriated a large sum of money for the establishment of an up-to-date soap factory in Hankow so as to restore privileges, afford employment to the people and encourage industry. The work will be started by May of this year, according to the vernacular press.

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce will convert a certain spot at the foot of the Sungshan hills in Honan, which is understood to be the birthplace of Yuan Shih-kai, into a sacred enclosure. A park will be laid out, with groves of trees, flowering and other plants. The place will be proclaimed one of the sacred places of the nation in much the same way as the grave of Confucius is now regarded, says the "Peking Gazette."

A last appeal is made for old gloves, to those who have not already sent them, to line the waistcoats being sent to Queen Mary's Guild. The fund for joining them together which at first exceeded the supply, is almost exhausted. Both work and money are a welcome help to some of our poorest residents. Parcels or contributions to be sent to Mrs. Trueman, c/o Messrs. Weeks & Co., Ltd., or 52 Great Western Road.

AN interesting sidelight on Japanese activity in South China is contained in the following paragraph from our correspondent in Kueiyang, who writes: A printing press here—owned by about the wealthiest man in Kueiyang—has been doing good work for some years. Machinery for manufacturing paper is being brought from Japan, cost of which, the manager tells me, is \$160,000 and two Japanese have arrived to attend to the setting of it up.

IN response to a memorial from Niu Chuan-shan, Director-General of the National Business of Tobacco and Wines, President Yuan Shih-kai has appointed Tang Tsai-wei Acting Director of the Public Sale of Tobacco and Wines in Ché-kiang, Wang Yuan-chang, Yu Kung-hou and Liu Cheng-shun to be the same in Hupeh, Fengtien and Heilungkiang respectively. The last named will continue, in addition, to perform his present duties.

There was a good attendance at the Women's Christian Temperance Union which took place at the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall last Friday afternoon. Mrs. Evan Morgan read a paper showing what Russia has done in ridding itself of an intemperate use of alcohol and was followed with great interest. Mrs. Jennings of Medhurst College, accompanied by Mrs. McCracken, gave a thoroughly delightful rendering of some Russian music.

ON Monday at the Mixed Court, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor and Magistrate Yu, Ling Tsong-ta, a houseboy, was charged with the theft of two pieces of skins from Mr. S. Shaw at 10 Siccawei Road, valued at \$40. The accused admitted that he had stolen the goods and said he had wanted them to enable him to redeem his gown which was in pawn. The pawnbroker refused, however, to accept the skins as pledge. Ling was sent to prison for three months.

A VERNACULAR contemporary states "that the Ministries of Finance and Communications have received reports from the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications respecting the progress made by these banks during the past year. The profits of the Bank of China during the twelve months ended December 1915, show an increase of \$1,200,000 over the previous year, while the profits of the Bank of Communications during the same period show an increase of \$800,000."

WITH a view to facilitate the means of communication between the Central Government and Outer Mongolia, Mr. Liang Tun-yen, Minister of Communications, has deputed delegates to investigate into matters in connexion with the establishment of a number of post offices in the territories between Dolonor and Urga, covering a dis-

tance of some 3,100 li. As a consequence of this investigation, it is reported, the Government has determined to establish eighteen post offices in that part of Mongolia.

We learn from an authoritative source, states the "Hongkong Daily Press" that the launch Sui Fung was pirated on Sunday night, January 9, two Indian guards being killed. The matter was reported to the police by the crew of another launch which runs to Antau. They state that the Sui Fung, which left Hongkong on the 9th instant, was attacked when off Ping Hoi, in Chinese waters. The launch was carrying the usual cargo of dried fish, etc., and the passengers and crew numbered over 70, along with the two Indian guards.

A recent issue of the "Hongkong Daily Press" reports the suicide in the Hongkong Hotel on December 14th of a civil engineer, named Sydney Godden, aged 52, who shot himself through the head with an automatic pistol. The deceased, who had been for some months engaged on conservancy work along the West River, was to have sailed for Australia by the Nikko Maru. It is believed that his act was not due to any financial troubles, but documents in his possession established the fact that he had lost his two sons in the war.

THE N.K.Y.S. Tategami Maru which arrived at Moji from Vladivostok collided recently with the O.S.K.S. Kagi Maru lying in the port, and had her side damaged by the collision, says an Exchange. She sprang a leak and water rushed into the bunkers in torrents. The steamer was beached and had a narrow escape from foundering. The passengers were removed to the Chikuzen Maru which happened to be anchoring in the port. The Tategami Maru will be taken in to dock for repair.

THE Rev. E. W. Burt of the English Baptist Mission, Weihien, Shantung, has received the gratifying news that his eldest son has just been awarded an open Classical Scholarship at Balliol College Oxford, in the competition for which he obtained first place. Mr. Harold Burt was educated at the Chefoo Schools and afterwards at Bristol Grammar School where he had a distinguished career. Like so many others, Mr. Burt has heard the call of King and Country and refuses to take advantage of his success at any rate for the time being.

NEARLY two years have elapsed since the announcement of the Government's intention to open Lungkou, Lienshanwan, Changchiakou, Shinyuancheng, Taonanfu, Dolonor and Tzufeng to foreign trade. In addition to the actual opening of the port of Lungkou to foreign trade on November 1, last year, the Central Government has now ordered all the Ministries and Bureaux

to hurry their preparations so that the remaining six cities may be formally opened within this year for the advancement of both foreign and Chinese commerce.

Our Hangchow correspondent writes:—The Hangchow Branch of the Patriotic League is doing its bit to help King and country and last year it sent home to Headquarters the sum of \$1,875.40. At present there are only sixty-three members, twelve of whom are children. Most of them are resident in Hangchow. Members have been enrolled from Ningpo, Chuki, and Yienchow and it is hoped this year that all the British subjects in Chékian will join the Hangchow Branch. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. Duncan Main, will be glad to receive subscriptions and issue membership cards.

THE Government has made twelve new seals, some of jadestone and some of gold. On the occasion of appointing an heir to the Throne, a jadestone seal will be used. In diplomacy, one jadestone seal and one gold seal will be used. In issuing Imperial Decrees, one jadestone seal and one gold seal will be used. In the worship of Heaven and Earth, a special white jadestone seal will be used on each occasion. The rest of the seals will be used in connexion with the worship of ancestors, bestowal of honours, military affairs, issue of rewards and grand reviews of troops.

H. M. CONSUL at Tsinanfu, Mr. J. T. Pratt, reports that work is to be commenced on the buildings of the Shantung Christian University, which is to be established in that city, and that among other building materials that may be used for this purpose are cement tiles. Prices should be quoted c.i.f. Tsingtao. United-Kingdom manufacturers of cement tiles, etc., and exporters of such U.K. material, may obtain the name and address of the architect of the building on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street. London, E. C.

OWING to the lack of a proper map of the whole of China with the exception of those prepared by foreigners, Mr. Lu, Secretary of State, will shortly despatch Chinese draughtsmen to the various Provinces to draw in details all strategic points of the country for Government uses. It is said that only Chinese characters will be written in the new map for the convenience of Chinese military men. For instance, there is no proper map of Yunnan for the use of the Government forces at this time and it is impossible to prepare it at this moment when hostilities will be opened shortly.

THE "Peking Daily News" is informed that the Government has granted the request submitted by

the Chamber of Commerce in Chefoo for the joint construction of the line connecting Chefoo and Weihien by the Government and merchants. This line will be semi-official in nature, and its total cost has been estimated at \$10,000,000. It has been decided that \$1,000,000 of the sum will be borne by Chefoo and another \$1,000,000 by the six hsien along the proposed line, \$2,000,000 by the province of Shantung, and the remainder will be financed by other provinces and the Central Government.

ON Wednesday at the Mixed Court, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Yu, two coolies were charged with stealing a quantity of wire, the property of the Shanghai Municipal Council Electricity Department, by which they were formerly employed. It was stated in evidence that the accused had stolen the wire and had sold forty-five cat's paws to a shop, the master of which had since absconded. The defendants were arrested endeavouring to dispose of another lot. In the meantime a watch is being kept on the first shop for the return of the master. In Court the accused admitted stealing the wire and they were sent to prison for nine months.

At 8.30 o'clock last Friday morning a foreign lad alighted from a tram on Nanking Road near the Honan Road corner. He passed around the front of the tram in order to cross the road, and before he could dodge out of its way, was hit by a motor car driven by a Chinese. The motor car continued on its way unheeding, although the boy was knocked over. The police have its number. Another passing motor car driven by a foreigner picked up the boy, who is said to be but slightly injured, and took him away, presumably to a hospital. No accident cases were received at the General Hospital yesterday and the name of the injured lad could not be learned.

It is announced that Midshipman G. L. Drewry, V.C., R.N.R., has been promoted to Acting Sub-Lieutenant with seniority of November 3. Midshipman Drewry won the V.C. for his bravery during the landing in Gallipoli in April last. In his address to the P. and O. proprietors, Lord Inchcape, the chairman, noted with pleasure that a P. and O. cadet—the son of Mr. Drewry, the works superintendent, and well known in Hongkong, a boy of eighteen—had won the V.C. His father told him the boy intended to return to the P. and O. Company when the war is over. He hoped that he would win through, and rise eventually to be Commodore of the P. and O. fleet.

AN interesting story of an alleged theft by rich coolies was told last Friday at the Mixed Court, before Mr. Grant Jones and Magis-

trate Yu, when a ricscha ooolie was charged with being concerned, with others not in custody, in stealing from Kyan Yih-ching a purse containing eighty dollars in notes, and four Chinese bank orders for money totalling Tls. 260. The robbery was alleged to have taken place in Chékiang Road. Det. White said that the complainant took the accused's ricscha and as he proceeded on his journey he was followed by four other men. They seized him and stole his purse while the defendant dropped the shafts of the ricscha and ran away. The ricscha was taken to the police station and when the defendant appeared to claim it, he was arrested. The case was remanded for a week.

LIEUT-GENERAL Tien Chung-yu, Vice-Assistant Manager of War, and Mr. Chao Chun-lien, accountant of the Bank of China in Peking, who were appointed joint investigators of the Likin system in the various Provinces last month, will not proceed to the Provinces until they have completed their close investigations in the Peking Prefecture, says the "Peking Daily News." The Government authorities say that this is the first step towards effecting the abolition of the likin system in lieu of the increase of the Customs tariff by the Powers; but others predict serious difficulties in the way of carrying out this reform as there are thousands of high and low officers and officials who look at the collection of likin as providing lucrative functions and depend upon "squeezees" for their own livelihood and that of their underlings.

THE Nanyuan Aviation School, which is situated within the environs of the Capital, has notified the Ministry of Navy that an entrance examination will be held early this year for new recruits to be trained for the Flying Corps, says the "Peking Gazette." It is understood that one hundred new students will be admitted to the school. In spite of the rapid progress made by the school, it is still unable to supply the different provinces with sufficient aviators thoroughly trained for military service. Upon the request of the Szechuan Authorities, over ten students who have finished the school's course have been sent to that province. The school authorities are alive to the necessity of training more men to meet the demand. Some forty midshipmen drafted from the Navy will be sent to the training school by order of the Ministry of the Navy.

Mr. Chu Chi-chien, Minister of the Interior, is now busy with the installation of the seat of the new Emperor, which is to be placed in the centre of the Shen Yun Palace in the Forbidden City, says the "Peking Gazette." It is in the form of a chair and is made of rare

hardwood, covered with Imperial yellow satin, with the cushion in silk, richly embroidered with emblematic figures of the traditional dragon. In front of the Dragon Chair is an Imperial Desk on which figures of the dragon are also carved. In front, on either side of the Imperial Desk, will be placed three tripod cauldrons and three censurs, all of copper and relics of former dynasties. At the back of the Throne will be a screen of nine folds on which figures of dragons are carved in bold relief. The screen will be flanked by two big fans, on which the symbols of the sun and the moon are painted.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB.

At the meeting of the American Woman's Club, held on Tuesday afternoon at the Palace Hotel, Mrs. Lobingier, as head of the philanthropic department, outlined briefly the plans of her committee for the coming season, and Mrs. Frank Raven read a very comprehensive and instructive paper on the progress of the prohibition movement toward national prohibition in the United States. The tea tables were presided over by the ladies of the Young Women's Christian Association.

SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS.

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended January 19, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916.	1915.
	\$	\$
Gross receipts ..	27,018.72	23,379.82
Loss by currency depreciation ...	6,518.43	6,170.43
Effective receipts	20,500.29	17,209.34
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation...	25.66	28.28
Car miles run...	65,716	60,631
Passengers carried.....	1,197,309	1,050,612

COTTON IN CHINA.

The development of the cotton industry in China has of late received much attention from Mr. Chou Tsz-chi the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who has delegated a number of experts to make investigations into the conditions of the various cotton producing districts. According to the latest report from the Ministry, the cotton growing districts in the Honan and Shantung provinces extend to more than 16,400,000 mow; while, in the provinces of Szechuan, Kuangtung, Kuangsi, Hupeh, and Chékiang, the areas aggregate 11,100,000 mow. The grand total of the cotton growing areas in China is 27,500,000 mow, with an

output of some 1,630,500 piculs of clean cotton every year.

THE UNION CHURCH LADIES' SOCIETY.

MOTOR AMBULANCE FUND.

In connexion with the Union Church Ladies' Society, Motor Ambulance Fund, a demand draft on the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, London, for the sum of £1,000 has been handed to Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., to be forwarded to the Foreign Office, for the purchase, at the discretion of the Home authorities, of one or two Motor Ambulances for use in connexion with the war.

The Society avails itself of this opportunity to thank all who so generously gave their support, either in work, money or time, to the object which has been accomplished with such gratifying results.

HOME VIA SUEZ.

NOTES FROM THE HIRANO MARU.

An interesting extract from a letter written by Mrs. Francis Ellis dated December 13 has been received. Mrs. Ellis sailed from Shanghai on the str. Hirano Maru, the last of the N.Y.K. boats to go through the Suez Canal. "We are preparing for all sorts of trouble and at present are busy sand-bagging the ship to go through the Canal, as the Turks snipe at passing ships. We have all been notified to sleep with our life-belts at hand, warm clothing and our money and valuables in a small bag ready to seize and rush up on deck. We have been told how to get into the life-boats which are to be lowered to saloon deck as soon as we leave Port Said. They have been busy provisioning the boats and keep telling us to keep calm and to obey orders."

STORY OF A STOLEN CHEQUE.

A carpenter, named Woo Ah-ping, on Tuesday before Mr. Krisel and Magistrate Wong with the theft of a cheque for \$10 on the Chartered Bank and two dollars in money from Mr. Ilbert at 18 Carter Road.

Det. Hemingway said that the complainant reported on January 1 that the money had been stolen. On that date the defendant had been working at the complainant's premises and should have returned to work on the 15th, but failed to appear. On Monday the defendant's brother endeavoured to cash the cheque at the bank, the police were informed and the man arrested. He said he had received it as wages.

The accused denied that he stole the two dollars and averred that

he found the cheque on the floor in the complainant's house. He was sent to prison for six weeks.

MASONIC INSTALLATION.

TUSCAN LODGE, NO. 1027 E. C.

At the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, in the presence of a large gathering of Brethren, Bro. R. K. Hamilton was installed as Worshipful Master of Tuscan Lodge, No. 1027, E.C. The ceremony was performed by Rt. Wor. Bro. R. S. Ivy, District Grand Master of Northern China, assisted by his officers.

The following is a list of officers of the Tuscan Lodge for the ensuing year:—

Bro. R. K. Hamilton	...W. M.
Wor. " E. M. Van Bergen	I. P. M.
" G. N. Randall	S. W.
" S. Hore	J. W.
" C. P. Dawson	Treasurer
" C. J. F. Symons	Chaplain
" S. Hammond	Secretary
" H. J. S. Jones	Asst. Sec.
" A. Coveney	S. D.
" F. Gates	J. D.
" C. E. Pearson	Organist
" W. J. Williams	D. C.
" A. H. Langridge	Asst. D.C.
" C. W. Glover	I. G.
" H. L. Fletch	S. S.
" J. Macbeth	J. S.
" A. W. Studd	Tyler

FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO COMMISSIONS.

An Army Order was issued on Saturday December 18, says "The Times," laying down that first appointments of officers to temporary commissions at home in the rank of second lieutenant will hereafter be made on probation, except in the cases of those who have previously served as officers of the Regular Army, or who have qualified in every respect for commissions in the Regular Army.

The periods of probation will be for the Cavalry and Artillery twelve months, or until sent to join an Expeditionary Force; for the Royal Engineers, the same, except that in no case will the period be less than three months; for the Infantry, six months, or until reported to be fit for service abroad; and for the Army Service Corps, three months.

The application of the Order will be the same as that now in force for officers appointed to commissions on probation in the Special Reserve of Officers.

CASE OF ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF OPIUM.

A Chinese described as a hawker was charged at the Mixed Court, at the instance of the Chinese Maritime Customs with smuggling thirteen packages of Russian opium into the Settlement at Hongkew Bridge on January 12. The value of the opium was said to be \$3,120.

The case for the prosecution, as told by Det. Sub-Inspector Reeves was to the effect that the accused when arrested said that he had been

given the drug to bring ashore by an engineer of the Russian Volunteer Fleet str. Penza. When he arrived by sampan at the jetty near the Hongkew Bridge he was set upon by several robbers, who snatched some of his packages from him and made off. His shouts attracted the attention of a Chinese constable on the bridge who took him to the station, where it was found the packages contained the opium.

The defendant was ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

NAVIGATION OF THE CHIANTANG.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hanchow, Jan. 19.

On account of the long dry weather—there has been no rain to speak of since November—the water in the river now is very low and the ordinary passenger and cargo boats are unable to reach Lanchi and Chuchow, and traffic is much interfered with, but arrangements are being made for small "foot boats" to carry the mails and passengers.

At Kiangdow—the river-head—the free ferry across the river, on account of the silting of the sand and changing of the river bed, has had to change its landing stage to another place some two miles further up stream. Now is the time for the S.H.N.R. to push ahead with the extension of its railway and top the traffic all along the river bank, and hurry on with the line to Shao-shing and meantime use a good steam ferry across the Chiantang till the bridge is built.

CHEFOO ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chefoo, Jan. 15.

The Electric Light Co., of Chefoo has just completed the second year since its formation. Soon after its commencement with a capital stock of \$100,000, it received its charter from the Board of Works at Peking. The Company is in Chinese hands, the electricians being Japanese, and at present seems to be ably managed with an up-to-date plant to which important additions are contemplated. The International Committee at once welcomed the enterprise and the streets have been well lighted up for over a year without any failure of current during that time. Somewhat more slowly the leading firms followed suit and Foreign residents and several Chinese houses showed no reluctance.

The largest contract obtained was with the C.I.M. Schools Compound where about 500 lights have been installed, for this undertaking improved wiring and appliances on

a larger scale had to be obtained but a month's trial has, so far, given every satisfaction.

THE PANTOMIME.

In aid of the funds for the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors from the Dardanelles, the final performance of the pantomime "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" was given at the Lyceum Theatre on Thursday evening, before another crowded and very enthusiastic house. The performance went with an excellent swing from start to finish, and there were many encores, the finale to the first Act "Boys and Khaki and Boys in Blue," with the accompanying military and naval quintette of dancers, being exceptionally well received.

At the fall of the final curtain there were many recalls, and subsequently, behind the scenes, there was an interesting ceremony at which those chiefly responsible for the organizing work in the production of the pantomime, including Messrs. W. H. L. Warriner, J. E. Lemiere, G. R. Wingrove, W. Armstrong, J. Inokay, C. E. Peacock, Mmes W. R. Parkin and W. Mackintosh, were presented with framed copies of a memento and programme, with photographs, handsomely designed and printed on silk, the work of the B.-A. T. printing department.

It was announced that the proceeds of the six performances amounted to more than \$12,000.

A LANDSLIDE NEAR ISAHAYA.

A landslide occurred near the railway track in the vicinity of Isahaya, Nagasaki-ken, on Tuesday afternoon, says the "Nagasaki Press" of the 14th instant. With the assistance of villagers the railway authorities quickly cleared away the fallen earth and ascertained that the railway was not imperilled.

Villagers declare that previous to the landslide they saw smoke issue from the earth, but railway experts say they must have been mistaken as there is no evidence of volcanic activity. The experts attribute the fall to rocks being loosened by passing trains.

The officials of the local observatory state that no disturbance has been recorded on the seismograph and there is no reason to believe that any seismic or volcanic disturbance has taken place. The place where the landslide occurred is near Ibinoo-dake, a hill which was declared to be the place of origin of the numerous seismic shocks experienced in that part of the prefecture last year.

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL AT THE WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Weihaiwei, Jan. 10.

The following is a list of the names of "old boys" of Weihaiwei School who have gone to the front—the majority, of course, joining the new armies raised since the outbreak of war. Those who have obtained commissions have their names starred. The list is probably incomplete and parents, or friends, of "old boys" whose names are omitted are asked to communicate with the Headmaster.

Buyers, G., Buyers, N., *Cameron, A. D., *Clifton, W. F., Conner, C., *Denning, B. C., *Grimble, E., Hi'l, A., Jack, A., Jaques, V., *Jones, F. S. C., Lammert, E., *Martinson, W. F., Middleton, H., Munsie, E., *Roach, R., *Toulmin, S., Valentine, D., Walker, C. C., *Wedemeyer, E.

Two ex-masters—Messrs. H. N. Steptoe, B.A., and L. E. Francis—have also joined the army and obtained commissions, the former being wounded recently in the Cameroons.

SHANGHAI GLEE CLUB.

The third annual concert of the Shanghai Glee Club, held on Saturday evening in Martyrs' Memorial Hall, attracted a full house. Associated with the Glee Club under the direction of Mr. R. G. Dowie, was the Municipal Band; Mrs. M. P. Walker, on the violin; Mrs. E. J. Malpas, on the piano; and Mr. E. C. Li, in a sleight-of-hand performance. The members of the Glee Club, about forty in number, gave several selections, of which Hulla's "Three Fishers Went Sailing" was the best.

Mrs. Walker, well accompanied by the Rev. W. P. Roberts, delighted her audience who insisted on another number which Mrs. Walker kindly gave, and Mrs. Malpas' rendering of Moszkowsky's beautiful "Valse" in A was one of the pleasures of the evening. Mr. Li was most entertaining in his remarks as well as in his performance, where he proved himself a master of sleight-of-hand work.

When introducing Prof. Buck and the Municipal Band, Dr. Fong Sec., President of the Y.M.C.A., expressed the sentiments of many Chinese music lovers who have no privilege given them of hearing the Band either in the Public Parks or at the Town Hall. The speaker's remarks had a very pronounced suggestion for the Municipal Council Committee.

CONCERT AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

Of the exceedingly well balanced programme at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday Miss Hammond, of

course, made herself responsible for the major portion, and opening with Grieg's sonata in A. minor, played in admirable style that perfect little gem, Beethoven's Minuet, followed in great, albeit harmonious, variety by the Chanson Louis XIII et Pavane (Couperin-Kreisler), Bruch's Ave Maria and a Scherzo by Von Goens. Miss Hammond's cello playing is of rare quality, her absolute command of her instrument, her faultless technique combined with expression of deep feeling and—from a purely artistic point of view, perhaps—her complete lack of mannerism, that is to say, her perfect simplicity, all go to make her music a perfect joy to listen to. Mrs. Grove, Madame Sutherland and Mrs. Cochrane, artists of no mean order, fulfilled the function of accompanists. Mrs. Isenman sang delightfully—her pure, fresh voice being admirably adapted to the charming quartet of songs she had selected. Mr. V. Meyer, far too seldom heard in Shanghai of late, sang four fine Scandinavian songs in the second part of the programme which suited his magnificent voice and pleased his audience inordinately.

JAPANESE MERCHANT MURDERED IN MANCHURIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fakumen, Jan. 12.

On the evening of the 7th instant a riderless horse appeared at the home of its owner, a Japanese medicine dealer, resident in Fakumen. A dastardly outrage had taken place on the high pass, a couple of miles eastwards, across which the road from Tiehling drops down to our valley. It appears that the Japanese merchant was returning from Tiehling with a valuable purchase of opium. Rumour puts the value at \$3,000 (local currency), either in opium alone, or partly in cash. The Japanese Vice-Consul, however, is unaware of the exact amount stolen.

The traveller, who rode alone, on being ordered to dismount by one or two armed robbers, was proceeding to obey, when without provocation or reason given, he was shot dead. The supposition is that the merchant, whose arm was partly paralyzed, excited suspicion by his movements, while dismounting. It may have been thought that he was fumbling to produce a weapon.

The body has been sent to Tiehling. Two robbers are said to have been apprehended. The matter of compensation is under discussion with the Chinese authorities.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE COOKERY BOOK.

An Anglo-Chinese Cookery Book will surely come as a boon and a blessing to many a young house-keeper in China who is at her wits' end to know how to explain to the bland oriental in her kitchen within the limitation of "pidgin" the preparation of those delicacies with which she would fain keep the affections of her hungry, and sometimes disappointed husband. That "feed the brute" is the underlying maxim upon which depends domestic bliss cannot be too seriously absorbed, and for this reason alone we should heartily commend these two volumes (one in English, the other, to correspond, in Chinese) which are to be published in March.

We are not, however, concerned with pushing the book merely for its own sake. The entire net proceeds will be given to the British Women's Work Association during the continuance of the war and thereafter to local charities. The authors, Mrs. Calder Marshall and Mrs. Bryant, in desiring to hand over as large a sum as possible, ask us to draw attention to the fact that the placing of advertisements in the book will confer permanent benefit on the advertiser of household and other articles and will, as well, be of material assistance to the war funds. Information in this connexion may be obtained from the Manager of Harvory's Advertising Agency, at 11A, Nanking Road.

THE ROBBERY IN CEMETERY ROAD.

On Wednesday at the Mixed Court Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Yu had before them the case arising out of the armed robbery, which took place at 58 Cemetery Road, occupied by an exchange shop. Maung Zen-yen was charged with being concerned with three others not yet in custody, in the armed robbery when money to the value of \$32 was stolen. He was further charged that in the Rue de Cimetiére, in the French Concession, he unlawfully shot at P. C. Sullivan and a Chinese constable with intent to murder them.

Det. Quayle asked for a week's remand stating that one of the Chinese, who had been hit in the firing, had been seriously wounded and was at present in hospital.

P. C. Sullivan said that he was on duty in Rue Edouard VII near the Cemetery Road when he heard a police whistle being blown. A little while later he saw four men running into the French Concession. He gave chase and the accused turned on him and fired a revolver. Witness heard someone groan near him but kept up the pursuit of the accused, who turned down an alleyway. Witness followed and even-

tually caught him. Previous to that, however, he saw the accused throw something away and when he was arrested the revolver was not found on him.

In answer to the Court witness said that there was a crowd of people following up the chase.

A remand for a week was ordered.

THE RELIGIONS OF CHINA.

LECTURE BY DR. WU TING-FANG.

Last Friday the newly formed Study Circle held a most interesting meeting at 128F Szechuen Road when Dr. Wu Ting-fang delivered an absorbing paper on "The religions of China." After reviewing in general terms the fundamental principles of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism, the speaker remarked that the Chinese was practical and broad-minded enough not to be opposed to a religion, but was most friendly to any religion which he thought would be of benefit to himself and his peoples. It might be taken for granted that Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism, however, formed the basis of his religious thought. When a man died the funeral service was conducted in the most cosmopolitan manner. The Taoist priest and the Buddhist monk or nun were usually called in to recite the prayers for the dead and the general idea seemed to be that there were several ways of ascending to heaven and if the deceased should not succeed on one ladder he could take either of the other two. In addition to the three religions he had mentioned there were millions of Mohammedans and their religion had a firm hold in China. Then again there was Christianity which was not only tolerated but preached everywhere and Christian ministers were found in every province of China. Tolerance of every creed was her policy and they welcomed every missionary, of all religions, who preached enduring truths.

THE CHARITY FOOTBALL MATCH.

The Charity football match played on Christmas day yielded a net amount of \$1,169, the whole of which has been donated to St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, by the Marine Engineers' Institute, under whose auspices the match was played.

The statement of accounts, which was made available yesterday, is as follows:

To gate receipts and sale of tickets	\$1,270.00
Total	\$1270.00

By printing tickets, posters and gate checks	58.50
„ tea tent	30.00
„ coolie hire	12.50
Cash paid to St. Luke's Hospital	1,169.00
Total	\$1,270.00

Audited and found correct.
(Sgd.) W. S. CAMPBELL,
(Sgd.) M. B. ANDERSON,
Hon. Secretary
and Treasurer.

Dr. A. W. Tucker of St. Luke's Hospital, in acknowledging the receipt of this handsome sum, wrote as follows to the secretary of the Marine Engineers' Institute.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing a receipt from Mr. Smalley, our Treasurer, for dollars eleven hundred and sixty-nine (\$1,169.00), being the sum received from you as the receipts from the Charity Football Match, Christmas 1915, played under your auspices.

I wish to take this opportunity to give the thanks of the hospital to you and the football teams. It is needless to say that the donation is most welcome, and will be a great aid in the running of the hospital this year. This is especially true at the present time, when the prices of nearly everything are up.

Thanking you for the generosity, interest and time that you have given, I am,

Sincerely yours,
A. W. TUCKER.

THE SUNDAY CONCERT.

Professor Buck and his orchestra won warm appreciation on Sunday afternoon for their rendering of Beethoven's great Eroica Symphony. This supreme work—one of the most inspired creations of man—can only be approached with reverence and humility, and the highest qualities of the artist are needed for its performance. These qualities were present in no small degree. Berlioz has said that "the perfect interpreter of music should feel, comprehend and he moved and the performers should feel that he feels, comprehends and is moved: then his emotion communicates itself to those whom he directs, his inward fire warms them, his electric glow animates them, his force of impulse excites them: he casts around him the vital irradiations of musical art. And to do this he must have absolute mastery of his forces, he must possess the composer's technical equipment and in addition the qualities of personality to enable him to control so various a body as is represented by an orchestra of sensitive and skilled musicians."

Professor Buck by his knowledge, his magnetic control and his splendid grip of the orchestra realized these high qualities. The opening movement, *Allegro con brio*, at once reached a lofty, almost rarefied,

intellectual atmosphere, and this was sustained. This second movement, Marcia Funebre, one of the sublimest expressions of the majesty of death, was rendered with a solemn dignity and restraint worthy of so great a theme. The *Scherzo* with its wizardry and exquisite melody: the finale with its wonderful theme variations, its whirlwind entrance, its warmth and benignancy, its rushing climax of brilliance and beauty, were finely rendered. The achievement was a noble one and not easily to be forgotten.

Tschaikovsky's "Casse Noisette" suite—always a favourite—followed, and formed an artistic contrast. In conclusion came a new overture to "Cleopatra" by the Danish composer, Enna—rich in massed harmonies and swaying melodies—a voice in the audience was heard to murmur, "Chocolate Wagner."

WEDDING.

BREWER-WHEEN.

A pretty wedding took place last Friday afternoon at Holy Trinity Cathedral when the Rev. W. H. Price, M.A., solemnized the marriage of Miss Constance Wheen, youngest daughter of Mrs. Percy Wheen to Mr. Herbert E. Brewer, of Messrs Brewer and Co., Ltd.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. E. Palmer, wore a dress of white crepe-de-chine, elaborately trimmed with rare point-de-Venise lace, with train trimmed with orange blossoms. Her veil was of embroidered tulle and was worn with a wreath of orange blossoms. Master Gordon Longhurst, the bride's nephew, attended her as page and was dressed in a suit of white corduroy and carried a shepherd's crook. The bride carried a shower bouquet of carnations and lilies of the valley.

Misses C. Wanstall and E. Nettle, the bridesmaids, were charmingly attired in gowns of deep apricot crepe-de-chine and nixon with hats of black velvet, lace and ospreys. They carried shower bouquets of violets and wore gold and pearl spray brooches the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride's mother was handsomely gowned in amethyst face cloth with a hat of amethyst velvet and black taffetas and bird of paradise trimming.

Mr. H. Langley acted as best man, while the duties of ushers were ably carried out by Messrs. Harding, Holmes and Marshall.

The bride's gift to the groom was a gold cigarette case and the bridegroom's gift to the bride a gold curb bracelet.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at No. 6 Carter Road the future home of Mr. and Mrs. Brewer where many handsome gifts were displayed and the happy couple made the recipients of congratulations from their many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Brewer left for Hankow in the evening, where the honeymoon is being spent. The bride's going away dress was an imported gown of terracotta cloth, with white and gold trimming and a becoming hat of apricot crepe and tete-de-negre velvet trimmed with ospreys.

THE PARK ROAD ROBBERY.

The quick eye of a foreign constable, who stopped a ricksha which was about to enter the French Concession because he noticed something suspicious about its occupant, resulted in the landing in gaol of one more alleged armed robber, who with more than a score others was before the Mixed Court on Tuesday.

A gang of six men, one of whom had a revolver, invaded a pawnshop at 91 Park Road at 7.20 o'clock Monday evening and in accordance with the usual procedure took temporary possession of the place. When they departed they took with them \$60 in cash and 14 silver and brass watches of a total value of about \$100. The inmates of the shop, as seems to be usual in such cases, made no outcry at the time, although there were armed police in the vicinity, and the gang had a clear road for their get-away.

Some time later in the evening a foreign constable on duty at the point where the Yunnan Road bridge formerly stood—a considerable distance from the scene of the robbery—noticed something suspicious about the behaviour of a passenger in a ricksha who was about to enter the French Concession. The ricksha was stopped and the subsequent search resulted in the discovery of five of the silver watches which were stolen but a short time before from the Park Road pawnshop.

On Wednesday the accused, Waung Siau San-sz was charged with being concerned with three others not in custody in an armed robbery at 91 Park Road, where money and silver and brass watches to the value of \$100 were stolen from Siau Sz-faung.

In this case Det. Quayle asked for a remand for a week as there were other charges to be brought against the accused.

The story of the man's capture was told by P. C. Treacher. He informed the Court that he saw the accused in ricksha in Sungkiang Road and noticed that he was transferring a chain from one pocket to another. He stopped the ricksha and searched the accused, finding on him five watches. He was consequently taken into custody.

Det. Quayle informed the Court that that the watches had been identified as part of the stolen property

and the remand asked for was granted.

THE ROBBERY AT WHITEAWAY-LAIDLAW.

The Whiteaway-Laidlaw robbery was as much of a mystery last Friday as it was on the previous day, although Chief Detective Inspector Armstrong and Sub-Inspector Burnside and other members of the headquarters staff were hard at work endeavouring to solve it. The police have a thickly tangled skein to unravel before they discover by what magic over \$4,000 was spirited through the locked doors of the Wayloo store, but it is thought probable that some developments will come to light within a few days.

When seen last Friday, Mr. A. L. Bellamy, local manager for Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., said that there was no further news. He seemed not to have any doubts as to the ultimate outcome of the affair. At police headquarters none of the officials were willing to furnish any information.

This is not the first time that such a robbery has happened here in Shanghai, and there have been several cases of the large establishments on Nanking Road being robbed without forcing either doors or locks. In May 1911 Messrs. Weeks & Co.'s store was robbed of a considerable amount of cash, quite as large a robbery as the present one at Whiteaway's, and in almost exactly the same circumstances even to the bit of metal left in the safe lock, apparently with the purpose of giving the impression that the lock had been picked, whereas actually a false key must have been used. In the Weeks' robbery also the doors were found to be properly locked and fastened as usual, with no clue left as to how the thieves had entered or removed their booty. Although the Weeks' robbery of 1911 still remains as much of a mystery as the present Whiteaway case is to-day, it is thought more than probable that the police have profited by past experience and that something interesting will be reported shortly.

On Wednesday discovery of a bunch of keys led to the inspection of a safe, in which was discovered a lidless tin box and inside it a wooden box. Beneath the latter were found all the cheques and comradore orders which, it was believed, had been stolen. The notes were not there, but discovery of the box and its contents, both of which have been handed to the police, should lead to the detection of the thief, or thieves, and so bring to a close an incident which has naturally caused considerable worry to Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw.

ARMED ROBBERY IN FOKIEN ROAD.

Arising out of the armed robbery committed on the 12th instant at No. 713 Fokien Road, when an opium shop was robbed of opium and money to the extent of about \$1,100 and a shop assistant, who followed the men, was shot through the hand, Lee Sz-jih appeared at the Mixed Court, on Tuesday before Mr. Krisel, American Assessor, and Magistrate Wong on charges connected with the affair. He had also to answer an indictment preferred against him of being concerned in an armed robbery at 165 Kiangse Road, an exchange shop, when money amounting to \$780. was stolen. Another Chinese named Tsung Bai-zung was charged with being associated with the robbers concerned in these affairs.

Evidence was given by Det. Quayle to the effect that when the accused was arrested he stated that he came to Shanghai for the purpose of attacking the Arsenal. As he had no means of earning a livelihood he took part in the robbery. The accused took the police to the French Concession where he said that other members of the gang resided, but they failed to find them there. However, in the alleyway adjacent they arrested the second accused, who the first said was employed by the gang as their watchman.

A Chinese constable No. 175 said he heard cries of "Robber" and gave chase to the men, arresting the accused, who was in possession of a revolver which he attempted to draw. A part of the stolen opium was found in his pocket and also about seventy dollars in money.

Woo Yung-ng deposed to giving chase to the men from the shop in Fokien Road, when he was shot through the hand.

The first accused told the Court that he had come to Shanghai for the purpose of becoming a soldier but was unable to find employment in that capacity. He met a man named Wong who asked him to go with him. He refused and Wong told him that he need only act as a watchman and stand at the door when they committed the robbery. He did this, and, as they were leaving the house, where the robbery occurred, Wong thrust a revolver into his hand. He denied committing an armed robbery in Kiangse Road. The first he knew of it was when he read of it in the newspapers. He asked Wong about it and was told to keep quiet. He did not know the second accused. He had told the police that he did and that he was a watchman, because a foreigner had shown him a revolver and threatened to shoot him if he did not.

The second accused said he had come to Shanghai to look for his sister who had been kidnapped,

He did not know the accused nor any others in the gang.
The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

LAW REPORTS.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, Jan. 14.
Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, Judge.

The Tung Hsin Ziang Hong v. The Eastern Trading Co., Ltd.

The plaintiffs' claim was for Tls. 4,958.00 and Tls. 750 damages for breach of contracts.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. F. Ellis for the defence.

Mr. Wilkinson said that his learned friend had intimated to him that there would be no dispute with regard to the amount of the damages which were Tls. 4,958 on one contract and Tls. 750 on the other. The point was with regard to bargain money. Tls. 558 had been paid on the first contract and on the other the question of bargain money did not arise. There merely remained the question of costs.

Mr. Ellis said he agreed to judgement, which was entered for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with the return of the bargain money and costs.

Shanghai, January 18.
Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, Judge.

Re John Johnstone, Ritz Café and Catering Co.

This was an application by the bankrupt for his discharge.

Mr. F. A. Robinson, appearing as acting Official Receiver, read the following report:—

Pursuant to Sec. 28 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, I have the honour to submit my report as to the conduct and affairs of John Johnstone, who is applying for his discharge from bankruptcy.

The applicant appears to have come to China about four years ago, without assets, and to have entered the employment of the Maritime Customs.

About November, 1913, the applicant had saved some Tls. 500, and was persuaded to buy a share of Tls. 1,000 in the Ritz Café and Catering Company, paying Tls. 500 down and the balance by instalments. The applicant took no part in the management of the business of the company, and seems to have regarded it as a limited liability company. Shortly after the formation of the company the applicant was transferred to Hankow, where he remained until, on the failure of the Company, he was adjudicated bankrupt on the 8th January, 1915. He had completed the payment of his share of the

capital before the failure of the company.

The applicant in his statement of affairs shows separate liabilities in Hankow amounting to \$56.52 and assets amounting to \$92.11. I understand that he has paid the above sum of \$56.52 in full. He has made no contribution to the partnership assets, but as he has lost his employment such contribution has not been expected of him.

The partnership creditors are being paid a first and final dividend of 8 per cent. There appears to be no reason why the applicant's discharge should be refused or suspended. It can fairly be said that the deficit in the partnership assets arose from circumstances for which the applicant cannot justly be held responsible.

Mr. Robinson pointed out that the only possible grounds laid down in the Bankruptcy Act on which the application could be opposed would be upon the grounds that the assets were less than 10/- in the pound. That was stated not to apply when the deficit arose through circumstances for which the applicant was not responsible, and it seemed to him that it could not be said that he was responsible for this present deficit.

His Lordship made the order for the applicant's discharge.

Shanghai, Jan. 20.
Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, JUDGE.

Re F. H. Hyde, Ritz Café and Catering Co.

This was an application by the bankrupt for his discharge.

Mr. Alan Robinson, acting Official Receiver, read his report which stated, *inter alia*:—

Pursuant to Sec. 26 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914, I have the honour to submit my report as to the conduct and affairs of Frank Harry Hyde, who is applying for his discharge from bankruptcy.

The applicant became a partner in the above firm on or about March 10, 1914. He contributed a sum of Tls. 3,000 to the capital of the firm, purchasing three shares. He became manager of the business, and was entitled to a monthly salary of \$250 which, however, was not paid regularly.

The firm was continually losing money, both before and after the applicant became a partner. It was doing a large business, and was enabled to carry on, partly by capital receipts, through the sale of shares in the firm, but principally on credit given by private individuals. The firm was in financial difficulties from June 1914 onwards.

For some six months after the commencement of the business by the firm in November 1913 no books of account were kept. After May 1914 books were kept, but with so little skill and care that they

did not show the financial position of the firm. In view of the extensive credit granted both to and by the firm, it was the duty of the managers, including the applicant, to see that proper books were kept, and this duty was not performed.

The applicant resigned his position as manager on October 21, 1914, as he was dissatisfied with the management of the business, and his salary was in arrear.

The separate assets of the applicant realized \$5,052.17 but the costs and expenses of administering these assets and of litigation in reference to the estate, amounted to \$2,729.17, and a mortgage debt amounted to \$3,022.35, leaving a sum of \$699.35 to be paid out of the assets of the firm. The unsecured separate liabilities of the applicant amounted to \$1,081.95. The net assets of the firm amounted to \$2,196.54, and the liabilities to \$26,200.00. A first and final dividend of 8 per cent has been paid.

Mr. Robinson also stated that the applicant was prepared to make a payment of \$50 a month towards the liquidation of his liabilities.

His Lordship made an order suspending the discharge for three years on condition that the bankrupt consented to judgement for \$699.35 and interest at 5 per cent. from the date of the order being entered against him and to an undertaking to pay \$50 a month to the Official Receiver in liquidation of the judgement debt.

H.M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, Jan. 20.
Before G. W. KING, Esq., Police Magistrate.

Rex v. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

The adjourned trading with the enemy case against Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co. was continued.

Mr. S. H. McKean appeared for the prosecution and Mr. R. N. Macleod for the defence.

Mr. J. E. Bingham (recalled) produced two extracts from the books of Zee Nan-kee, produced to him by the defendants. In the form in which the translations were made it did not appeal to him as being an account, and with a view to making it clearer he had rearranged it in a manner which was more easy to follow. Since the last adjournment he had also examined three other books of Zee Nan-kee and as a result of his inspection he found in the first book, "The Company's book" (Soyka's book), more or less continuous trading between Zee Nan-kee and Soyka for two or three years, in duck feathers and export cargo.

His Worship—When you say Soyka, you mean the foreign firm?—Yes, the foreign firm, Soyka, which Zee Nan-kee calls "the company" in his book.

In answer to Mr. Macleod witness said he could not gather from the books what happened to the feathers bought by Soyka, though it was stated they were sold for export.

Can you tell us from the books where Zee Nan-kee got the feathers which were purchased by Soyka?—No. I have not made a search with that point in view.

In reply to further questions witness said that in all probability he had seen the complete set of books. There were no indications in the books of Zee Nan-kee being interested in joint account with Soyka in the moneys received from Lau So-sung.

Zee Nan-kee said that the last sale of duck feathers which he made to L. Soyka was on May 23, 1914. These feathers were exported to foreign countries. The terms of the sale were f.o.b. Shanghai, the feathers being cleaned in Messrs. Liddell's or other godowns at his own expense. He was also responsible for storage. As a rule the goods were shipped immediately after sale; they were passed through Customs by a shroff employed by Soyka. With regard to moneys paid to the company, these were for rabbit skins sold to dealers in the interior. The rabbit skins came from foreign countries, and he bought nothing else from Soyka save sewing machines. The duck feathers sold to Lau So-sung were bought from Chinese at Nanking, Wuhu, Anhui, and Shanghai; those sold to Soyka were similarly bought from dealers in the interior. Witness sent his own agents into the interior to collect the feathers and had been doing so for six years. Sometimes he sold to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and Soyka, with the latter of whom the greater part of his business was done at first. He began dealing with British firms about a year ago.

In answer to Mr. McKean witness said he used the name of Soyka, which was the name of an Austrian firm. He had his office in Soyka's office; he received no salary from them nor did he pay them rent. This was done out of friendship, and because he had on occasion rendered help in the export business. Mr. Soyka was his old master. When the feathers came down he stored them in foreign godowns but in none belonging to Soyka. Soyka had no godown now. Soyka had offices in Peking Road about a year and ten months ago. Feathers were not stored, though samples might have been kept there. His own samples were kept in his office in Soyka's building. The cost of storage of feathers under the contracts with Messrs. Sassoon was deducted from the purchase price. While Messrs. Liddell sent the bill to Messrs. Sassoon for storage, the

money was ultimately paid by the Chinese seller.

Mr. McKean—When you use freely the name "Soyka" does not Mr. Soyka know you are using it with firms like Messrs. Sassoon?—I did not tell him. I think he knows so far that I have been collecting feathers and goods in the interior and using his name.

Has Mr. Soyka been annoyed, or in any way remonstrated with you since the last time you gave evidence, for using his name?—When I started collecting feathers in the interior I told Soyka that I was going to use his name.

In the case of Messrs. Sassoon and the contracts of sale to them you sold a large number of cases as "Soyka"?—Sassoons may have put in their own books the character "Soyka" but really it is my own business. The reason why the name "Soyka" was used by the defendant's compradore in his books was because witness was originally known as Soyka, but later it was changed because they learned his personal name, Zee Nan-kee. Recently, about a month ago, he had put up his own signboard. Before that, the only signboard outside the office was that of Soyka's. Wohlegemuth used to work at Soyka's in the export business, going to Messrs. Sassoon's. The last cargo witness sold to the defendants' which Wohlegemuth inspected, was in August. He had heard Wohlegemuth was now a broker for rubber shares. The inspection of feathers for the defendants was carried out now by Chinese.

Mr. Macleod informed his Worship that after Zee Nan-kee had been finished with he proposed to call Mr. Wohlegemuth. He was also going to apply that a request be made to the Austrian Consul-General for Mr. Soyka to be ordered to attend the Court.

His Worship remarked that it would not be easy to secure the attendance of Soyka; he could not apply to the Austrian Consul General direct and would have to do it through a neutral Consul.

Zee Nan-kee, in answer to his Worship said he was first connected with Soyka more than ten years ago. He started to use the name "Soyka" at about the same time. Soyka's could hardly be called a big firm and were doing no business now because it was difficult to ship goods abroad. The defendant's compradore called him "Soyka" as a matter of convenience having regard to the fact that he was staying in Soyka's office. From the beginning the defendant's compradore should have called him Zee Nan-kee; it was a mistake that he was called "Soyka." When he dealt with the defendants he dealt with their compradore and saw his chop only. It was by the compradore that he expected to be paid. If the compra-

dore had not paid him, he would have gone to the defendants with the compradore.

Replying to Mr. Macleod witness said he was known among the foreign firms as Soyka, and also among the Chinese brokers and dealers. He was known under that name in Nanking and in other places. He used the name because by using a foreign name he escaped insult by the likin officers. Other Chinese used the names of other foreign firms.

Mr. McKean:—Are you known to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as Soyka or as Soyka's compradore? I am known as Soyka's compradore.

Alex Wohlegemuth, who left the defendant's employ on September 28, said he had done no work for them, save showing the compradore how to carry on. He also assisted in winding up certain contracts, but he did not inspect any more hides. Witness left a Chinese coolie, who had been with him for ten years, for sorting feathers and another Chinese for inspecting hides. He considered that there was no danger in carrying on the business by the defendants, as the compradore was responsible. The Chinese coolie he left with the defendants, was, he considered, perfectly capable of passing feathers. Witness had received no payment of salary or in any other respect since the end of June. The skins bought towards the end of last year were not inspected by himself. He did not go to Messrs. Liddell's to obtain godown space for Messrs. Sassoon. When he was winding up affairs, Mr. Purcell, of Messrs. Liddell's, brought a Chinese to him with a request he should introduce him to the defendant's compradore. He did so and the Chinese sold feathers to the compradore. Soon after the compradore complained that the other Chinese had no room to clean his feathers, and it was on behalf of the Chinese, not the defendants, that he arranged for the space.

While witness was with Soyka, Zee Nan-kee was selling feathers to Soyka and also to foreign firms. When witness went to the defendants they did no feather business and had only carried through one transaction in hides. It was for this business that he was engaged. The feather business was started in January, 1915, sample bales having been bought in June, 1914.

In August Messrs. Sassoon were told that they would require a licence before they could retain the witness's services. He went to the German Consulate and he was told by the secretary that, as he had been ten years in the East without registering he had lost his nationality. He was given a certificate to that effect but the licence was not obtained.

Mr. Macleod—What is your present position with regard to na-

tionality—I do not know. I have no protection in the German Consulate or in any other Consulate.

Have you made any attempts to secure protection?—I am trying now.

When you left Sassoon's did you make any attempt—I made one.

And the result?—I was told they would let me know. I was told they would not recognize me as a German subject during the war.

It has been suggested that Soyka has some kind of interest in the goods purchased by Messrs. Sassoon, or their compradore from this man Zee Nan-kee. During the time you were with Soyka did you know of any instance in which the firm was interested in export goods sold to other foreign firms?—Not locally. They never sold any feathers locally.

While witness was with the defendants the compradore was to buy from people whom witness had introduced.

In answer to Mr. McKean witness said that when he left Messrs. Sassoon, he contemplated starting business on his own behalf.

Mr. McKean—Did you go to the China Realty Co., and apply for offices? Yes; I went there.

What did they say?—They could not let me offices because I was a German.

And you referred them to Sassoon's compradore?—No.

What kind of business did you want to start—Has this anything to do with the case what business I wanted to start.

I am trying to be fair, Mr. Wohlegemuth, and I am sure that Mr. Macleod will stop me if I am not. You stated you were a German and they refused to let you have offices?—I did not state I was a German. I went there, they asked if I was a German. I said "I have no nationality at present and they said they did not think I could have an office. Then they asked what rent I was willing to pay. I said Tls. 20 and they said they had nothing under thirty.

Is there any verbal arrangement or understanding between yourself and Messrs. Sassoon with regard to your re-engagement after the war?—No; nothing verbal.

In writing?—No.

Understanding?—No; I think I have served Messrs. Sassoon right and I hope when the war is over I shall get back my position. That is the only thing I know about it. If my hope fails, I cannot help it.

Replying to his Worship the witness said it would be possible for one foreign firm dealing in feathers to sell to another foreign firm. If one had feathers which it could not export, it would be probable that it would sell them to another foreign firm.

Mr. McKean said there was one matter to which he wished to draw his Worship's attention. He had

been requested by the Consul-General and the Crown Advocate to mention a matter, which cropped up in the proceedings, of alleged conversations which took place between the Consul-General and Mr. Dovey and between Mr. Somekh and the Crown Advocate. Both the Consul-General and the Crown Advocate requested him to state to the Court that they were prepared, if any weight were attached to the statements, to come before the Court and refute them.

Mr. Macleod objected. If his learned friend wanted to offer evidence he could offer it.

Mr. McKean replied that he was prepared to offer it.

Mr. Macleod pointed out that Mr. Howard had merely made a statement of a conversation which took place between the Consul General and Mr. Dovey. The conversation between the Crown Advocate and Mr. Somekh was given in cross-examination. Mr. Howard mentioned it when pressed by his friend for his reasons why he acted in a certain way. If so much weight were attached to it, his learned friend had better bring the Crown Advocate to Court, he thought.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

PASSENGERS.

INWARD.

Per str LUENYI, Jan. 18.—From Hankow—Mr. White.

Per str KOBE MARU, Jan. 14.—From Dalny—Mrs. Hobart, and Mr. J. Kitto.

Per str HSIN NINGSHAO, Jan. 14.—From Ningpo—Mrs. Steenbal.

Per str KINLING, Jan. 14.—From Hankow—Consul and Mrs. B. Giles, Messrs. S. L. Wilson, A. Bremner, C. Lindstrom, J. W. Cox, and C. Lacey.

Per str CORDILLERE, Jan. 15.—From Marseilles—Mrs. Le Meur and child, Messrs. Troppel, Nachbaur, Dorizon, and Rissier. From Hongkong—Messrs. W. B. Schroeder, and James H. Backhouse.

Per str EASTERN, Jan. 15.—From Brisbane—Messrs. I. Verschoff, B. Hanoff (2), and Bazasoff. From Manila—Mr. and Mrs. Cairns and 2 children, Misses Everhart, Frey, and J. Ros, Masters (2) Ros, and Mr. Irby. From Hongkong—Mr. A. H. Birkel.

Per str OMI MARU, Jan. 15.—From Japan—Mrs. K. Takatani, Mrs. T. Sekiguchi, Miss G. Fouillat, Messrs. G. D. Torkow, G. Grotjahn, Gurvich, P. E. Grant, T. Honjo, Y. Uchida, U. Faltch, T. Yamoto, S. Yagi, S. Kanoh, Y. Kataoka, H. Takahashi, Y. Ishiwata, H. Yasugochi, K. Koga, J. Koga, and N. Itoh.

Per str SHUNTEN, Jan. 15.—From Swatow—Mr. M. Federsgriell.

Per str LOONGWO, Jan. 15.—From Hankow—Mrs. McMichael, Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. J. B. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Sites and child, Dr. Bateau, Messrs. M. J. Keeley, Chas. Lee, and O'Driscoll.

Per str HSIN NINGSHAO, Jan. 15.—From Ningpo—Messrs. Greenberg, and Wood.

Per str POYANG, Jan. 15.—From Hankow—Rev. and Mrs. Carneson, and Mr. A. B. B. Harris.

Per str SISHAN, Jan. 15.—From Chinwangtao—Mr. J. Livieratos.

Per str SAKAKI MARU, Jan. 17.—From Dalny—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Miller, From Tsingtao—Messrs. K. Yokomori, and M. Nishikori.

Per str KASUGA MARU, Jan. 17.—From Japan—Mr. and Mrs. Nikamu and child,

Messrs. K. Katayama, T. Horio, D. Inaj, Shimizu, K. Iguchi, and T. Honma.

Per str TUNGWAH, Jan. 17.—From Tientsin—Messrs. Jobst, Milbank, and Wells.

Per str NINGSHAO, Jan. 17.—From Hankow—Mr. Hillseeson.

Per str NGANKIN, Jan. 17.—From Nanking—Mr. Muller.

Per str KIANGYUNG, Jan. 18.—From Hankow—2 Sisters of Charity.

Per str SIMBIRSK, Jan. 18.—From Vladivostok—Messrs. Zolotareff, Lekok, Businsin, and Kitrin. From Nagasaki—Messrs. Apah, Rawthorpe, Blochyniden, and Tashikawa.

Per str SADO MARU, Jan. 18.—From Hongkong—Mrs. M. Jolley, Mrs. C. Gudea, S. S. Kato, Messrs. W. D. Graham, W. M. Sutherland, E. L. G. Arnold, S. Newhouse, B. Plattner, C. F. Hueglin, T. Nitta, and Y. Yamamoto.

Per str HSIN PEKING, Jan. 19.—From Ningpo—Mrs. Miss and Master Doherty, Misses Cressy, and Covert, Dr. Grant, and Mr. Namdaw.

Per str HUNAN, Jan. 19.—From Amoy—Mrs. Shiel.

Per str SHIDZUOKA MARU, Jan. 20.—From Japan—Mr. F. Ashley and child, Rev. R. Baker Messrs. C. J. Langley, and J. Takahashi.

Per str LUCHOW, Jan. 20.—From Hongkong—Messrs. Lawson and Gruncy.

OUTWARD.

Per str KUTWO, Jan. 13.—For Hankow—Mr. Eichwald.

Per str PENZA, Jan. 14.—For Vladivostok—Mrs. E. Widler, Messrs. H. Sutor, G. Lindsay-Crawford, E. Krawtsoff and S. G. Soboler. For Nagasaki—Mr. and C. Richter, W. Kudriawzoff and Brodsky.

Per str TUCKWO, Jan. 14.—For Hankow—Messrs. W. T. Sears, and H. M. Oleaver.

Per str HSIN PEKING, Jan. 14.—For Ningpo—Miss Innocent.

Per str EASTERN, Jan. 15.—For Port Darwin—Mr. K. Kh. Davidoff. For Brisbane—Mrs. D. Kelleher and 3 children.

Per str KINLING, Jan. 15.—For Hankow—Messrs. T. E. Trueman, and B. A. Parker.

Per str FENGTIEN, Jan. 18.—For Chefoo—Mrs. and Master A. Lea and child, Mrs. Urquhart Mrs. Lindsay, Misses Craig, Kinder, K. Judd, Fuller, Powell, and A. Marshall, Masters J. Arnott, A. Leon, and B. McCarthy, and Mr. Mortimer Reid.

Per str CHENAN, Jan. 18.—For Hongkong—Rev. J. L. Chullette, Messrs. W. Moore, A. J. Lichao, J. J. Gilmore, H. A. Nisbet, R. H. Sharp, A. M. Larcina, J. F. Summers, Nishiyama, Yamaya, and Zay Cheng-kee.

Per str KIANGHSIN, Jan. 17.—For Hankow—Mr. A. Rotherb.

Per str LOONGWO, Jan. 18.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Russell, Messrs. J. E. Tytler, and E. G. Tewkesbury.

Per str POYANG, Jan. 18.—For Wuhu—R. Liqueillo. For Hankow—Mr. Young.

Per str ANHUI, Jan. 18.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Miller, Messrs. J. Bradley, T. Kanoo, A. B. Harris, H. L. Durrant, and S. Y. Ping.

Per str HSINMING, Jan. 18.—For Pagoda Anchorage—Mr. A. Quoika.

Per str NGANKIN, Jan. 19.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Spreckley, Miss Martin and McQuhae, and Mr. Kent.

Per str MONGARA, Jan. 20.—For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Wilkinson and Infant, and Mr. F. Verner.

Per str LUENHO, Jan. 20.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Harston.

Per str SINKIANG, Jan. 20.—For Hongkong—Miss Tottenham, Messrs. A. Fairgrieve, L. L. Morrison, and Chung Pak-on.

BIRTHS.

JAMES.—On January 6, 1916, at Swatow, to the Rev. T. W. Douglas James and Mrs. James, a son.

RANGEL.—On January 18, 1916, at the Victoria Nursing Home, to Mr. and Mrs. V. F. Rangel, a daughter.

Japan papers please copy.

PENTY-CROSS.—On January 19, 1916, at No. 412 Avenue Joffre, to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Penty-cross, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BREWER-WHEEN.—On Friday, January 14, 1916, at H. B. M. Consulate, before Sir Everard Fraser, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Sub-Dean, the Rev. W. H. Price, Herbert Edney, second son of the late Walter William Brewer, to Constance Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Percy Wheen and Mrs. Wheen, of Shanghai.

DEATH.

MAHER.—Maria Theresa Goularte Maher, dearly and beloved wife of F. V. Maher.

MIXED COURT FORMS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Form 1 Distress for Rent
" 2 Auction Order
" 3 Removal of Seals
" 4 Summons for Rent

North-China Daily News and
Herald, Ltd.

SICAWAI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind.		Hygrometer.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather condition
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction.	Force	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Jan. 14	30.54	48.6	N N W	0	40.8	37.4	51.4	29.3	B.
" 15	30.55	47.9	N W	1	38.5	36.2	49.7	28.9	B.
" 16	30.51	47.9	N W	1	36.7	33.8	52.9	26.6	B.
" 17	30.40	47.7	Calm.	0	41.9	38.4	54.7	25.2	B.
" 18	30.38	47.5	E	0	40.3	38.7	56.5	27.0	B.O.
" 19	30.34	47.5	S E	1	42.8	40.7	59.0	27.7	B.
" 20	30.21	48.0	E S	2	48.6	45.0	61.	35.9	B.O.

B—blue sky F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—clam
C—clouds H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement.

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915
Jan. 14	34.0	15.8	51.0	30.5	Nil.	Nil.
" 15	33.0	21.2	49.8	35.4	Nil.	Nil.
" 16	31.5	21.8	52.9	42.8	Nil.	Nil.
" 17	30.0	24.8	49.5	47.8	Nil.	Nil.
" 18	31.0	32.0	55.4	47.2	Nil.	Nil.
" 19	34.0	30.2	57.1	56.2	Nil.	Nil.
" 20	39.0	34.2		50.2	Nil.	Nil.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

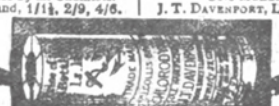
Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA.

Convincing Medical Testimony with each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.
Prices in England, 1/14, 2/9, 4/6.

The Most Valuable Remedy ever discovered.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—**FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.**

The only Palliative in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Sole Manufacturers,
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.



"Keep the Blood Pure," "For the Blood is the Life."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

If you suffer from any such disease as mentioned below, don't waste time and money on lotions or ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the impure matter which is the true cause of all your sufferings. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure, it never fails to effect a complete and lasting cure. Thousands of testimonials. Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take.

CURES

ECZEMA.	GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.	BLOOD POISON.
SCARFULA.	BOILS.	PILES.
BAD LEGS.	PIMPLES.	RHEUMATISM.
ABSCESSSES.	SORES.	GOUT.
ULCERS.		Sc., &c.

Of all Chemists & Stores, REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

CLARKES

B. 41.

PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.

THE CHINA

Stock and Share Handbook 1915

by

H. E. MORRIS and C. R. MAGUIRE

The Investor's Vade Mecum
(see Press Notices)

Price: **THREE DOLLARS**
of all booksellers or of the Publishers
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE
Shanghai.

TREATIES

BETWEEN THE

EMPIRE OF CHINA AND THE FOREIGN POWERS

Fifth Edition. Price \$4.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.

To Advertisers.

Reasons for giving your business the widest publicity need no emphasis.

Selection of the best and most effective means of reaching the public presents so many difficulties that many would-be advertisers shrink from facing them.

The requests we have received for advice, owing to our special knowledge of Far Eastern advertising, leads us to place the benefit of our experience at the disposal of those interested, which we do without charge.

We shall be glad to give particulars of newspaper and directory rates, and areas covered; of circularising by mail, by which personal communication may be opened up with any section of the foreign or native community in China; or of poster work.



Address your inquiry to the

North-China Daily News Advt. Dept.

17 The Bund, Shanghai.

SHANGHAI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

North Soochow Road.

The Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital beg to notify the public that patients will be admitted to the above institution at the following rates, which include attendance by the Hospital Medical Staff, and medicine:—

1st Class—Private Rooms with every possible comfort—one patient only, Tls. 6 per day.

2nd Class—Two to six patients in one ward, Tls. 3 per day.

3rd Class—Not more than eight patients in one ward, \$2.00 per day.

Every patient on admission must have a guarantee from some responsible person, who will be held liable for the payment of the bill, or make a cash deposit considered sufficient by the Sister admitting the patient.

Beds are reserved for Charity Patients, under arrangement with the Municipalities of Shanghai.

Applications for admission on the Charity List to be made to the Superintendent of the Shanghai Municipal Police, to the Secretary of the French Municipality, or to the Mother Superior at the Hospital.

Indigent Patients provided with tickets from Consular or Municipal Officials can obtain gratuitous advice and medicines at the Hospital daily.

Visiting hours 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. daily. Visits to patients are not permitted without reference to the Sister in charge of the office.

A. H. MANCELL,

Secretary and Treasurer.
Shanghai, 10th January, 1916.

NOW READY.

THE CHINA COASTERS' TIDE BOOK

and Nautical Pocket Manual, 1916.

Price \$2.50 (cash only)

Shanghai Agents:

North-China Daily News Office,
17 The Bund.

Kelly and Walsh, Limited.

Hongkong Agents:

G. Falconer & Co., Limited.

BEECHAM'S La-rola

YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION can be kept in a Perfect Condition all the year round by a regular use of Beecham's La-rola. It effectually removes all Roughness, Redness, Tan, Irritation, etc., and is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing at all times. Of all high-class Chemists and Stores. Manufactured by **M. BEECHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.**

CHINESE CURRENCY AND BANKING

A history of Currency and Banking in China from the earliest times together with an exhaustive scheme for reform.

BY

S. R. WAGEL,

AUTHOR OF "FINANCE IN CHINA."

Price Ten Dollars

PUBLISHED BY

North-China Daily News and Herald, Limited.

ROB ROY

6d., 1/6, & Green Boxes of all Stationers. 2d. 2d. Birmingham

PENS **INKS** **WELLS & CO.**

FREE

Illustrated Catalogues Free on application.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEPARTURES.—Continued.

Date	Name	Tons	Captain	Flag	Destination	Cargo	Dispatched by
Jan 12	Suiwo	1981	Sellar	Br	H'kew & Ports	General	J M & Co Ld
... 12	Irene	828	McLean	Chi	Amoy	do	O M S N Co
... 12	Tungchow	1283	Bennett	Br	W, C'foo, T'tain	do	B & Swire
... 12	Kiho Maru			Jap			
... 12	Niitaka Maru	1848	Ishikawa	Jap	Teingtau Dalny	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 12	Chiyo Maru	7253	Bent	Jap	Hongkong	do	Am Trading Co
... 12	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Edgren	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 12	Hsin Peking	1724	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 13	Shantung	1558	Meathrel	Br	H'kong, Canton	do	B & Swire
... 13	Singan	1047	Mills	Br	Swatow	do	B & Swire
... 13	Awa Maru	2880	Inatsu	Jap	Hongkong	do	N Yuen Kaisha
... 13	Oki Maru	311	Yano	Jap	Moji	do	Kaiyosha
... 13	Yawata Maru	2159	Saito	Jap	Japan	do	N Yuen Kaisha
... 13	Ide Maru	8237	Noguchi	Jap	Tacoma	do	Am Trading Co
... 13	Kiukiang	1228	Jones	Br	Wuhu	do	B & Swire
... 13	Fukujo Maru	1100	Kokubu	Jap	Milke	do	M B Kaisha
... 13	Tatung	1882	S'merville	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
... 13	Kiangfoo	1488	Malcolm	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	O M S N Co
... 13	Hsinyu	1027	Richards	Chi	Foochow	do	O M S N Co
... 13	Bankoku Maru	3752	Konaka	Jap	Innohima	do	Ch I & E L Co
... 13	Koon Maru	408	Shimoda	Jap	Inland Water		Kaiyosha
... 13	Yungabin	999	Jones	Chi			Ningshao S N Co
... 13	Tungking	3302	Kruse	Dan	Yokohama, etc	do	East-Asiatic Co
... 13	Talibun	1216	W'terland	Chi	H'kong, Canton	do	O M S N Co
... 13	George	777	Ozol	Rus	Dalny	do	S M Railway Co
... 13	Tesngtah	475	Blown	Br	Hankow	do	Ch I & E L Co
... 13	Anping	1159	Paramore	Chi	Ni gpo	do	O M S N Co
... 14	Vestfold	1172	Anderson	Nor	Olinwangtao		K M A'nistration
... 14	Wenchow	580	Dillon	Br	Teingtau	do	B & Swire
... 14	Tehhsing	987	King	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
... 14	Tafoo Maru	1528	Ikeda	Jap	H'ow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 14	Kutwo	1924	Gibb	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ld
... 14	Kiangyu	1490	Lindstrom	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	O M S N Co
... 14	Choysang	1424	Holmwood	Br	S. H'ng C'ton	do	J M & Co Ld
... 14	Hakushin Maru	727	Yebiko	Jap	Teingtau	do	S M Railway Co
... 14	Perza	1894	Poliakoff	Rus	V'tok, N'saki	do	R Volunteer Fleet
... 14	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Edgren	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 14	Hsin Peking	1724	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 15	Pocchi	631	Taylor	Chi	N'po. Wenchow	do	O M N S Co
... 15	Hakuai Maru	2632	Kawai	Jap	Japan	do	N Yuen Kaisha
... 15	Shanei	1228	Simons	Br	Chefoo	do	B & Swire
... 15	Tuckwo	3355	Philip	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ld
... 15	Nanyang Maru	2225	Yasaki	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 15	Luenyi	1786	Frazier	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
... 15	Anyo Maru	1288	Anyama	Jap	Innohima		Furukawa & Co
... 15	Camillo	8149	Roberts	Br	Baliapapan		A Petroleum Co
... 15	Protens	1025	Larsen	Nor	Tientsin, C'tao	do	K M A'nistration
... 15	Volund	1114	J'nessen	Nor	Chinwangtao		K M A'nistration
... 15	Kobe Maru	1638	Yajima	Jap	Dalny	do	S M Railway Co
... 15	Nellore	4260	King	Br	Japan	do	P & O S N Co
... 15	Sakigake Maru			Jap			
... 15	Eastern	8588	Carter	Br	Moji	do	G Livingston & Co
... 15	Anping	1159	Paramore	Chi	Ningpo	do	O M S N Co
... 16	Kinling	2511	Newcomb	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
... 16	Chienchang	429	Kyle	Chi			Fukien S N Co
... 16	Kutsang	3110	Bradley	Br	Kobe, S'pore	do	J M & Co Ld
... 16	Chenan	1353	Tuebben	Br	H'kong Canton	do	B & Swire
... 16	Shuntien	1071	N'combe	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
... 16	Tver	1492	Casturin	Rus	Chinwangtao		K M A'nistration
... 16	Fengtien	1073	Harris	Br	W, C'foo, T'tain	do	B & Swire
... 16	Tydeus	4800	Wallace	Br	Liverpool	do	B & Swire
... 16	K'ching	1142	Beyers	Br	H'kong Canton	do	B & Swire
... 16	Cordillere	3017	M'ges	Fr	Japan	do	M Maritimes
... 16	Chiynen	1122	Ross	Chi	H'kong, Canton	do	O M S N Co
... 16	Sakai Maru	1618	Kato	Jap	Chinwangtao		K M A'nistration
... 16	Tacoma Maru	3644	Hamada	Jap	Tacoma	do	Am Trading Co
... 16	Take Maru	760	Phara	Jap	Nagasaki	do	Suzuki
... 16	Tachi Maru	1288	M'amoto	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 16	Kwangping	1243	Anderson	Br	Tientsin	do	K M A'nistration
... 16	Yumibari Maru	563	Kono	Jap	Japan		M B Kaisha
... 16	Takaoan Maru	1117	Gillespie	Jap	Matenshima		M B Kaisha
... 16	Canton Maru	1883	Katayama	Jap			
... 17	Dainigensan M			Jap			
... 17	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Edgren	Chi	Ni gpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 17	Hsin Peking	1724	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 18	Kianghsin	2101	Milligan	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	O M S N Co
... 18	Talee Maru	1128	Inwood	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 18	H'inming	1284	MacKinnon	Chi	Foochow	do	O M S N Co
... 18	Annu	1855	Eedy	Br	H'kong, Canton	do	B & Swire
... 18	Ninju Maru	270	Gemo	Jap	Vladivostok		Moller & Co
... 18	Sakaki Maru	2093	Ohtuka	Jap	Dalny	do	S M Railway Co
... 18	Omi Maru	2092	Y'hokawa	Jap	Japan	do	N Yuen Kaisha
... 18	Rokkasan M	1148	Maetomi	Jap	Suminoye		M B Kaisha
... 18	Satsuki Maru	1800	Sone	Jap	Japan	do	N Yuen Kaisha
... 18	Sisban	847	Stroede	Rus	Tientsin, C'tao	do	K M A'nistration
... 18	Jubo Maru	860	Maenda	Jap	Suminoye		M B Kaisha
... 18	Asaka Maru	1208	Ishii	Jap	Milke		M B Kaisha
... 18	Chihli	1270	Lloyd	Br	Wuhu		B & Swire
... 18	Tai cho Maru	747	Kashima	Jap	Teingtau	do	S M Railway Co
... 18	Anping	1159	Paramore	Chi	Ningpo	do	O M S N Co

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. at the Office of the Company, 17 The Bund, Shanghai.